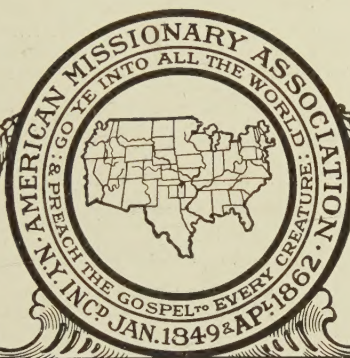


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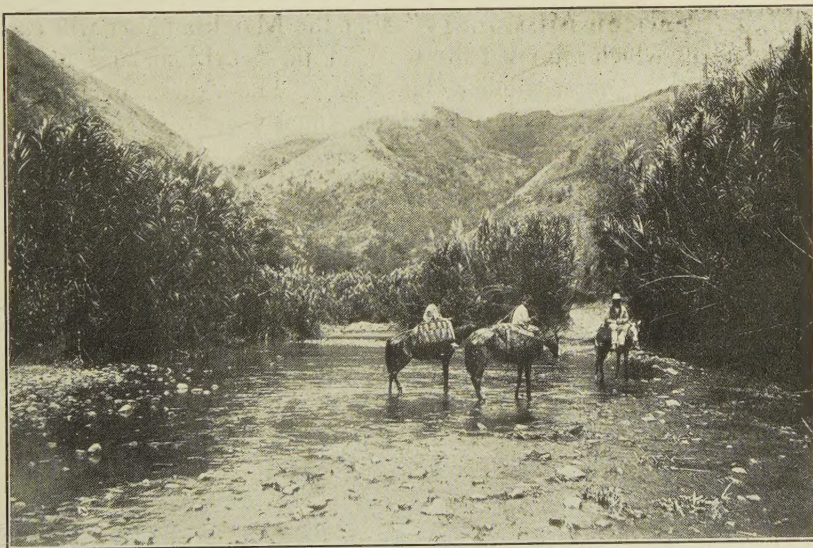
The American Missionary

VOL. LXIII
No. 3

AMONG EIGHT RACES IN
AMERICA, WHITE, NEGRO,
INDIAN, ALASKAN, PORTO RICAN,
CHINESE, JAPANESE, HAWAIIAN.



CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS,
AGRICULTURAL, TECHNICAL,
ACADEMIC, COLLEGIATE,
THEOLOGICAL & CHURCHES.



THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

REV. A. F. BEARD, EDITOR

CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1909

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIAL.....	65	NOTE AND COMMENT— <i>Continued.</i>	
FINANCIAL.....	66	As a Matter of History for Future Reference.....	81
LINCOLN AND THE NEGROES FREEDOM, DEBERRY.....	67	Some Contributions from Examination Papers.....	82
THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ATLANTA.....	69	From Verses on Lincoln in "Punch," 1865.....	82
THE ALBANY NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, GA.....	71	Lincoln on Aristocracy, 1840.....	83
THE NEGRO PLANTER IN THE AGRICULTURAL REGION OF ALABAMA.....	75	The Principal of the J. K. Brick School on Negro Education.....	83
PROGRESS AS SEEN IN LEXINGTON, KY.....	76	Southern Field Notes.....	84
GETTING ON AT BLACK MOUNTAIN ACADEMY.....	79	A Negro Editor Quotes Abraham Lincoln.....	85
NOTE AND COMMENT:		It Pays to Save the Indians.....	86
The Church at Fajardo.....	80	PORTO RICO:	
The Laymen's Movement in Canada... ..	81	Article with Picture.....	87
Home and Foreign Missions in the Reformed Church.....	81	Educational Progress for the Year in Porto Rico.....	88
		OBITUARY.....	89
		RECEIPTS.....	90

To the Readers of The American Missionary

"The American Missionary" after the March number will combine the magazines which represent the work of the six Homeland Missionary Societies of the Congregational churches. "The American Missionary" will be issued twelve times instead of ten times a year. The subscription price will be 50 cents a year.

Life Members of the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will receive the magazine as they have heretofore, but those who hold life memberships in more than one of the Societies will receive but one copy of the magazine. Life members who are willing to subscribe and pay for their magazine will aid towards its self-support. The American Missionary combined, will be sent to fill out all unexpired subscriptions to The American Missionary of the A. M. A. It is hoped that present subscriptions will not only be renewed, but that many new ones may be received.

The make-up of the part which belongs to the Association will continue under the same editorship as heretofore and be the same in its features and form: the same magazine and the same editor.

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BURR PRINTING HOUSE, NEW YORK

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY


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Editorial



IT has been thought wise to make the experiment of associating the several causes represented by the Homeland mission societies under one cover. Each society, however, will endeavor—certainly we shall—to keep intact its own individuality and its particular appeal for the principles and purposes it has in trust, and the work it accentuates.

The American Missionary Association—speaking for itself—has had to a good degree its own constituency, who have had a special interest in the great problems with which “we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel;” and they have followed our work with the devotion and fidelity of those who committed themselves to it when it was weak, and all through its growth in strength and service for Christ and for the nation. They have been our “constant readers” and our constant friends; our cause has been theirs. They know its history. They know its struggles. They know its achievements. They have shared in these. In our “American Missionary” the Association has kept “in touch” with them and our Treasurer can testify that they have kept “in touch” with us. When they have urged us on to assume extended work and larger responsibilities and we have obeyed, they have so far helped us to pay the debts which we have incurred through the pressure put upon us. One

thing they do not know as well as we do, and that is what pressures have been resisted that we should not make obligations to compel on our part special appeals. At any rate we have had *our* “constituency,” who have demonstrated through the steady years their sense of the greatness of the work in the heart and hands of the Association, and their purpose to stand by it for the sake of humanity and the brotherhood of man; that is, for Christ’s sake. They have been committed to our principles and they have over and over again endorsed our ideas and our methods. They have stood by us and with us in our belief that nothing is settled until it is settled righteously. “Having therefore obtained help of God,” we “continue unto this day witnessing to both small and great, saying none other things than those which Moses and the prophets did say should come . . . that Christ should show light unto the people and to the nations.”

Some have feared that in the combination of interests this special emphasis might suffer; that our particular call and form of service, its imperative importance and necessity, might lose somewhat of regard, and that this might prove to be not an exceptional experience for the “Association” only. We hope not to realize this fear. We hope rather for gain and not loss in this respect.

We shall seek to so present our work to those who have suffered and rejoiced with us until now, that they shall find us the same as heretofore, and we hope that we shall make many new friends also.

At our last annual meeting in Galesburg—an occasion of emphatic interest, as indeed our annual meetings for a quarter of a century past have been, with scarcely an exception—an honored member of the race—not of the Congregational denomination—for whose freedom the Association was born and has lived, gave the following testimony, the more grateful to us as it comes from a member of another communion. It is this:

"I know of no magazine in the country in which the Negro question is discussed more intelligently, more sympathetically, more courageously, or on higher Christian principles. It is never afraid to touch the question, or to speak out frankly, fearlessly for the Negro, not because he is a Negro but because he is a man and brother; it never stops to ask whether what it is about to say is acceptable to a Negro-hating public sentiment

or not; its aim has been not to placate such a sentiment; not to express itself in such a way as to give no offense to such a sentiment—thereby throwing its influence practically in favor of such a sentiment—but to lift up a standard for the people; a standard which reflects not the spirit of race hatred, the spirit of caste, but the spirit of Jesus Christ. Wherever this magazine has gone it has carried this gospel of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; it has revealed the spirit of the men who have spoken through it, and it has shown that they were men who fully believed in the Negro as a man and brother."

The special characteristics of the organ of the American Missionary Association will continue to have our emphasis.

We believe in all the Societies and in their work. We ourselves belong to them all. We are members one of another. *Each society, however, is responsible for the trust it has.* We shall not forget ours, and with our prayer for the blessing of God upon all, we shall ask our long-time constituency to relax none of the interest for the Association.

FINANCIAL

We are sure of a deepening interest in the work of the American Missionary Association this Lincoln Centennial Year, and we believe that the friends of the great Emancipator will speak and pray and give more liberally to carry forward the work of race elevation and to deepen the spirit of helpfulness and good will to all mankind.

We are receiving encouraging responses from the Lincoln Memorial Exercises as we go to press.

We give below an analysis of the donations for the month of January and for the four months ending January 31st last year and this year.

DONATIONS—JANUARY

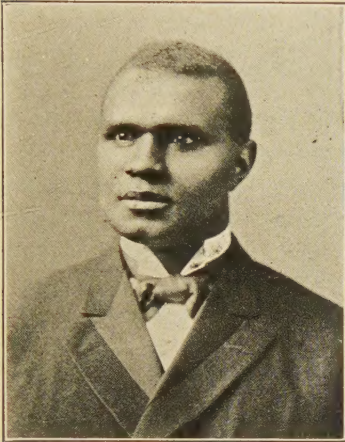
	Churches	Sunday Schools	Women's Societies	Other Societies	Y. P. S. C. E.	Total	Individuals	Total
1907-8	\$9,757.97	\$963.73	\$2,377.88	\$36.00	\$309.27	\$13,444.85	\$6,074.03	\$19,518.88
1908-9	9,295.75	824.55	1,609.39	5.00	270.52	12,005.21	6,911.25	18,916.46
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837.22	.....
Decrease	462.22	139.18	768.49	31.00	38.75	1,439.64	.....	602.42

Donations—Four Months, to January 31st

	Churches	Sunday Schools	Women's Societies	Other Societies	Y. P. S. C. E.	Total	Indi- viduals	Total
1907-8	\$31,926.87	\$2,623.74	\$7,913.45	\$195.00	\$953.13	\$43,612.19	\$16,406.26	\$60,018.45
1908-9	34,490.17	2,592.18	6,632.03	53.00	819.48	44,586.86	15,974.55	60,561.41
Increase	2,563.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	974.67	.....	542.96
Decrease .....	.....	31.56	1,281.42	142.00	133.65	.....	431.71	.. ....

LINCOLN AND THE NEGRO'S FREEDOM

By Rev. William N. de Berry, Springfield, Mass.



REV. WILLIAM N. DE BERRY

Rev. W. N. De Berry is a native of Nashville, Tenn. He was graduated at Fisk University and Oberlin Theological Seminary. He has been for ten years pastor of St. John's Congregational Church in Springfield, Mass., where his large influence and usefulness are recognized and highly appreciated.

TO the discerning student of history, it is obvious that the Supreme Power—whose rule is evident in the whole course of human affairs—elects to propagate great social ideals by giving them pre-eminence in the life of nations. And it is by devotion to the development of such ideals that the great races of antiquity have made their most notable contributions to the world's civilization. With the Jews it was an ideal of religion; with the Greeks, an ideal of art; and with the Romans, an ideal of law, but the Anglo-Saxon—the race which in mod-

ern times has made the most significant contribution to human well being—has been distinguished by its devotion to an ideal of liberty.

It is also true that every great national ideal has had its prophets or individual exponents whose names ever afterward are associated with its triumph. The names which are thus linked inseparably with the noblest ideal of human liberty are Washington and Lincoln.

It was fitting, therefore, to recognize the centenary of the birth of Lincoln—the last of the two great exponents of what may be called the distinctively American ideal—to consider the part which he had in its promotion, and its meaning to ten million Negro Americans.

The history of our country from the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620 to the surrender of Lee in 1865 is mainly the record of a prolonged struggle for political and personal freedom. Whether it be the story of the rebellion of the colonists against British tyranny or of the long and bitter strife over slavery, it is in either instance the record of the growth and development of the true ideal of human liberty.

Under the guidance of a heavenly light, the Pilgrim patriarchs of this nation crossed the trackless deep to lay here the foundation of a republic of freemen. But scarcely had they laid this foundation when there landed at Jamestown a craft the significance of whose

mission was the direct reverse of that of the *Mayflower*. The coming of the one meant freedom to men who were white; the advent of the other meant bondage to men who were black.

The landing of the Dutch slave ship at Jamestown meant more than the thraldom of its ill-starred human cargo. It meant also the planting here in this fertile American soil a root of bitterness whose evil fruits were destined to multiply and remain. It was to extirpate this cumbering growth that the friends of Negro freedom arose in their might, and gave themselves to patient and unremitting endeavor to bring this evil to its end.

The culminating act in the long and tragic drama was too great for ordinary hands. For this deed, as for every other with universal significance, divine Providence raised up a hero with peculiar fitness for the task. At the opportune moment, God calls into being the souls he has commissioned to institute or complete great social reforms and revolutions.

Thus there was a man sent from God whose name was Abraham Lincoln. Born unto such a mission as was his, the great soul of Lincoln was necessarily cast in a giant mold. The majestic simplicity of the man himself, his steady rise from the humble ranks of the poor to the highest place in the gift of his country, the marvelous wisdom and diplomacy with which he steered the American ship of state through the perilous waters of civil strife, the crowning glory of martyrdom which hallowed his untimely end; these all invest the character of the great statesman and liberator with a sort of superhuman grandeur; and for these he must ever be named among the illustrious of mankind of whatever age or nation.

But the act which has given him the

high place of peculiar honor in the hearts of ten million American Negroes and the memory of which must forever be to them a sacred possession was the issuance of the proclamation which abolished the curse of Negro slavery. This was the supreme deed of his life, and although it was a war measure rather than a purely humanitarian act, it was hailed with no less joy by the four million slaves whose shackles it unloosed. The long expected day of freedom had dawned and there was too great joy over the fact of its coming to admit of fault-finding with the method by which it came.

What has been the significance to the freedmen of the forty and six years of freedom that have elapsed since that memorable day?

The brief era has been one of unexampled progress. It is unnecessary to give here the often repeated statistics by which that progress is usually represented. It is sufficient to note that in the reduction of its illiteracy, in the accumulation of wealth, in industrial business, in professional activity, and in the development of its moral and religious life, the progress of the Negro race during the period of its freedom has been nothing less than marvelous. This is all the more remarkable when it is considered that the measure of the Negro's freedom has always been limited. He has never yet been wholly free. In spite of the fact, however, that his freedom has been but partial and that the door of opportunity has so often been closed in his face, he has patiently plodded onward in the paths of achievement.

Again, the Negro's short day of freedom has served to reveal to him his own racial possibilities and to awaken within him the spirit of aspiration. Under the degrading conditions of American slavery, the black man had no faith in him-

self or in his future. Treated as a beast of burden and taught that he was inferior to other people, he himself believed it. No greater misfortune can befall an individual than to lose faith in his possibilities for growth and achievement. The same is true of a race. Under slavery the Negro came into this hopeless state of mind and heart, but just in proportion as his day of freedom has belied the theory of essential Negro inferiority,

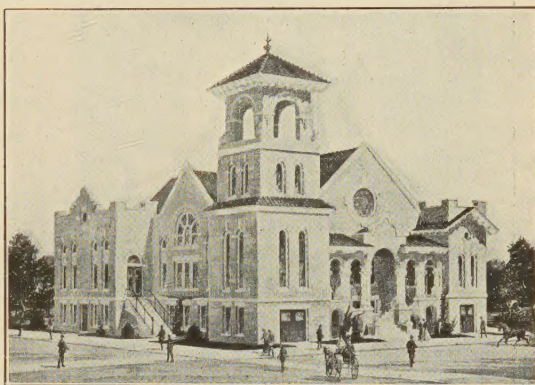
in the same proportion has it elevated his self-esteem and inspired the belief that he too has an important part in the world's work and a place in its civilization.

Thus has the centenary of Lincoln's birth found the people from whose feet he removed the fetter and chain; and thus with steady step do they march forward toward the goal of a more perfect emancipation.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT ATLANTA, GA

THIS church began its life but two years after the Emancipation Act was signed by Abraham Lincoln in January, 1863. After the question of the validity of this signature was settled this Congregational Church with ten members, three of whom were women, came together in the chapel room of "Storrs School" and went through the form of organization. Rev. Dr. Strieby preached the opening sermon and General Saxton, who was in command of the military in Atlanta, attended in full regimentals, saying that he wished not merely himself but the United States Government to be represented. The Mayor of the city was present also and made an address.

This little struggling church worshipped in the chapel of "Storrs School" for eleven years until 1878, when the building was erected which has been the church home now for thirty years. Many of these thirty years have been times of hard climbing, but when the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Proctor, came fresh from Yale "Divinity School" with his earnest enthusiasm and courage he brought the inspiration of a larger hope and life. His faith, wisdom and



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ATLANTA, GA.

power have been greatly blessed of God, and with the co-operation of the members there stands forth this strong church to-day. We need not say that it gladdens the hearts of the Association whose child it is and in whose success and hopefulness we now rejoice.

The formal opening of the new edifice was marked by special religious exercises on Sunday January 24th.

This is claimed to be the first fully equipped institutional church for colored people in the world. The building is furnished with a gymnasium, model kitchen, sewing room, library, kindergarten, reading room, bath room, and Sunday-school room. It is a handsome and spacious church, capable of seating above a thousand people. Fully one thousand were in

attendance on the opening day. The Atlanta University faculty and students were present together, and a beautiful window in honor of the first President of Atlanta University, Rev. Edmund Asa Ware, was presented by Dr. Proctor in behalf of the giver of it and was accepted in a most fitting address by Rev. Edward T. Ware, the successor of his honored father in the University. The open-



PRESIDENT-ELECT AT THE CHURCH

ing sermon was preached by Rev. A. F. Beard, D.D. of the American Missionary Association. Previous to this opening day Mr. William H. Taft, President-elect, who was in Atlanta, made this church a special visit. Escorted by half a dozen automobiles, he arrived at 11 A.M. The distinguished guests alighted, and Mr. Taft cheerfully consented to stand for a photograph beside the pastor in front of the church. Mrs. Greenwood led in singing "Let Us Cheer the Weary Traveler." Which Mr. Taft said he

needed very much. Then the party entered the church and Mr. Taft expressed himself as greatly delighted with what he saw. After shaking hands with all present, patting the little children on the head, and distributing in profusion the "Taft smile" he departed for Bethel Church, where in the presence of a great audience he delivered a remarkable address. Subsequently he wrote the following letter:

AUGUSTA, GA., January 19, 1909.

MY DEAR MR. PROCTOR:

I was very much pleased to be able to visit the First Congregational Church during my recent trip to Atlanta. It will serve as an instrument of great good in your community, and I wish for it all the prosperity possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

Rev. H. H. Proctor,
Atlanta, Ga.

For a white man to shake the hand of a man who belongs to the Negro race or to address him as "Mr." may not be "good form" in Atlanta, but it appears that the President-elect did both. To suggest that he would in any case do otherwise would bring a smile as broad as the mental and moral distance between William H. Taft and the coarse person who both represents and misrepresents South Carolina in the United States Senate.

Previous to the coming of Dr. Proctor the writer of this was in Atlanta officially in the interests of this church. He was told by an intelligent northern gentleman—who has since changed his opinions, or at least his expression of them—that "this church has no significance; it doesn't stand for anything." That would not be said now. The First Congregational Church of Atlanta stands as a noble representative of the religious life of the congregation who worship there, of the education, intelligence, industry, thrift and sincere piety, in short for the

most worthy character that honors manhood and womanhood, and it also stands for the surety of that scripture which says that faith and patience will inherit the promises. The Congregational way for churches is not an exotic in the South, as is sometimes said, for all Baptist churches are Congregational, and these abound and still more abound in the South among both races. Our form, however, of the Congregational way and our somewhat uneuphonious name were new, especially to the colored people. They practically said, "Jesus I know and Paul I know but who are ye?" It has taken time to show these people who we are and what we stand for. No one can now attend the churches planted by the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION in *Charleston*, in *Savannah*, in *Atlanta*, in *Nashville*, in *Chattanooga*, in *Birmingham*, in *Memphis*, in *Little Rock*, in *Washington, D. C.* and fail to see that faith has its abundant gratification in the intelligent, orderly, reverent, earnest congregations of these self-supporting churches; in their tasteful edifices centers of Christian service, alive with a missionary spirit.

This first Congregational Church of Atlanta is an inspiring example for other churches now under the watch and care of the Association. The new movement and high Christian and missionary ideals are setting standards for the inspiration of others which will be heeded.

Atlanta furnishes an excellent opportunity for the special endeavors of this church. In the first place there is an exceptional attainment* on the part of the people of African descent in the way of education. On the hills which look out upon the city are located half a dozen institutions of higher learning for colored youth, at which some 4,000 students are present every day of the school year. One cannot look into the faces of Atlanta University, or of the other institutions for advanced learning in Atlanta for the colored people at their chapel exercises and not have faith in the future of the race which has these young people eagerly pressing forward to their better chances in life. As the years have passed it comes about that the education has told its story, and is telling it in the churches, in the refined homes, in the developed manhood and womanhood, and in business ability and success. At the same time there is a large residuum very ignorant and weak. The foremost of the race are misinterpreted and constantly misrepresented by these. They drag down in the progress of those who are climbing up; they are the greatest hindrance that the race has. This new institutional church has a field for great service in this direction as well as a loud call. Let us wish its pastor, Dr. Proctor, and his energetic church every success in their fine Christian enterprise.

THE ALBANY NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, GA.

Benjamin F. Cox, A.B., Principal

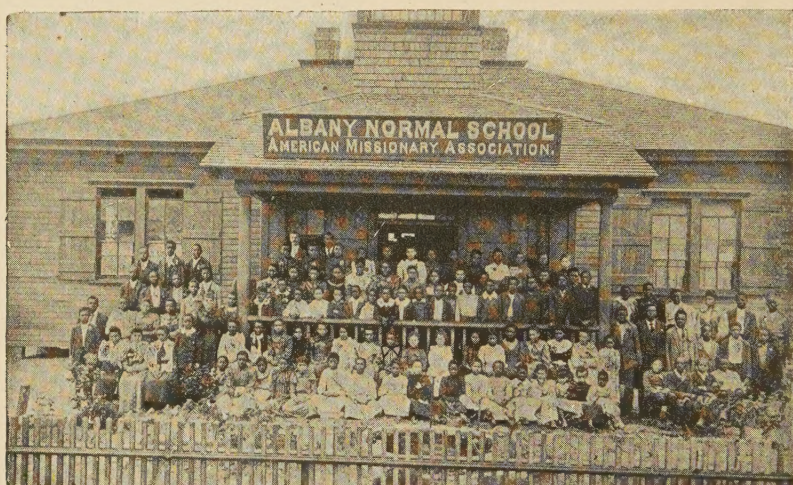
IN the year 1892 an eminent minister of Brooklyn told one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the American Missionary Association that he had just attended the Chautauqua which had been organized in Albany, Ga., and had taken occasion to visit the American Missionary Association school at that place.

The minister was assured that the Association had no school at that time in Albany. His reply was, "You are certainly mistaken about your own work, for I have been there and I saw it." This led the Secretary to inquire into the facts, and he found that immediately after the close of the Civil War a one-storied school building had been erected and a

school carried on for some time under the direction of the Association. As the years had gone on, however, this school with others in the interests of greater concentration had been surrendered, and while the Association still possessed the property, it held no school. What the minister found was this "Old Red School" building in very bad condition and a small school taught by two colored teachers in the rudest kind of a way. For the name of the thing they still called it an American Missionary School.

The Secretary thought that if north-

'Ouse"; and of the palmy days when "pupils were never tardy," seldom absent and disobedience an unknown quantity. The old-time Negro knew beyond the shadow of a doubt that he had seen the dawn of a brighter day, and from past experiences it doubtless occurred to him that he had better make the most of these golden opportunities. Consequently, the "Old Red School House" was packed beyond seating capacity, and the rudiments of the three R's were learned eagerly and well. It was not very long, however, before the unexpected happened, the school



ern visitors were to visit the Albany Chautauqua in succeeding years it would be a pity to have this "Old Red School House" quoted as a sample of American Missionary institutions, and after visiting the locality recommended to the Executive Committee to make extensive additions to the building and re-instate the school, as this locality was in the very heart of the Black Belt with five or six Negro people to every one of the white in the population. In this way the school came to the beginning of what is now described by a teacher, as follows:

To-day we often hear fond references to Miss Case and the "Ole Red School

had to be closed and the Negro's quest for learning in this section received a check that would have daunted stouter hearts. In 1893 the American Missionary Association through its Secretary, Dr. Beard, sent Mr. T. S. Inborden, a graduate of Fisk University, to re-open the school in the enlarged building, and ever since, through the principalship of Fisk graduates, it has gone steadily forward. Compared with the "Old Red School House" the Albany Normal School as it now is may be said to have assumed luxurious proportions. Instead of the one teacher—Miss Case—we have eleven teachers; and a daughter of a stu-

dent of Miss Case is one of our pupils. Upon our two-acre corner lot many water-oaks have been planted. These trees are evergreen, so we never have that somber aspect about the grounds which trees in a less favorable locality sometimes present. Then we have a number of very large umbrella trees over a part of our playgrounds, which also furnish an impenetrable canopy of green; and the pupils never lack some place where they may find shelter from the rays of the

special effort is now being made by the teachers to put more pictures and more appropriate ones in their school-rooms. We have very few good pictures anywhere. In our chapel we should very much like to have several large pictures representing some fine scenery or some heroes of fact or fiction. They would not only adorn the walls but inspire the students. We need good books also for the library. Some books of fiction in lighter vein, which would stimulate a love for



sun. In the front yard is a small fountain, bordered with nasturtiums and coleas, and now the pupils are bringing shoots of banana plants and caladia and are endeavoring to border our buildings with pink, blue and white hydrangeas.

Our recitation hall is an imposing building of eight recitation rooms with a chapel, principal's office, laboratory and a nucleus of a library. Eleven teachers and thirteen grades compose the school; eight are grammar and five are normal grades. Visitors will find the rooms kept clean and neat, each with its set of sash curtains and a few pictures. A

reading in your people—especially in boys, would be very acceptable, and those who have finished their magazines would aid us if they would forward them to us.

In our music department there are five grades. Two good pianos and an organ are owned by the school, and used in our music department. Our course in music for teachers requires five years' successful study of good classical music. We have had but one graduate from this department as yet, though several of our under-graduates are holding positions as music teachers in neighboring towns. This music department is entirely self-

supporting. Vocal music is taught in all the rooms and the advanced students read at sight the simpler keys.

From our normal course for teachers we have had thirty graduates who have taken the full course. Some of these have studied further, finishing at Fisk, Atlanta or Talladega; some have studied medicine or dentistry; others are teaching in the public schools of the state. Not one so far is there of whom we are not justly proud. We have sent out hundreds who have not completed the entire normal course.

As an industrial feature for girls there is a good course in sewing. The girls are given practical talks on their attire, and instead of flashy colors and cheap embroideries, they are encouraged to use simple white, trimmed with stitches of needle work, as these are much less expensive and are indicative of much better taste.

We very much regret that some useful phase of manual training has not been incorporated for the sake of the boys. We hope to have a carpentry shop where the rudiments of practical carpentry could be taught. It is true of Albany as of many another school that the average attendance of girls is much larger than that of boys. A good industrial course for boys might hold for us in continuance a larger attendance of young men. If a Negro boy knew that by remaining in school he would get some definite method by which he could earn a better livelihood, he would usually remain there.

Those girls who have taken any of the sewing find ready employment in the town. Continual and in ever increasing volume is the complaint concerning the "servant problem" of the South, and yet those who may be most uncomfortably concerned in the South are sitting supinely down with rarely a suggestion or a dollar to give toward the betterment of

conditions in our schools. Albany is soon to have an Agricultural College for white students furnished and fostered by the state, and though the Negro people form nine-tenths of our farm labor not one will be allowed to study in this school. Nine-tenths of the farmers are shut out. It is not to be supposed that in a town where there has been a school as old as the Albany Normal School and also a public school the students are of that crude type so often found in small towns. Children's children are beginning to be enrolled, and the difference between them and the first pupils of the school is very apparent. On a whole our students are orderly and obedient and are advancing in every particular. They pay their bills well. Many of our patrons own their homes. The majority are thoroughly interested and are determined to educate their children. Several of our patrons own large farms and other large business enterprises. Our cook said one day, "Dat's de reason I don't like cullud people. If my girl gits a new hat, another girl is got to git one jes like it; if I sends my girl to the Albany Normal, this other woman has got to send hern; they's always racin'. I reckon that's the reason they's called the cullud race!" Well we are determined not to stand still and we will "run the race that is set before us"; and we look where the scripture instructs us to look for our faith and patience.

In the home we have our music room, which also answers for a sitting room. Nearly all of the teachers have separate rooms. We have been almost suffering for more bedding, and when one of our teachers seriously considered an offer of another school, and an offer, by the way, of twice the salary she receives at present, we thought we would lose her; but fortunately, she decided to stay with us, and now kind friends in the North are helping us out of our troubles of this kind.

In our weekly prayer meetings each teacher takes his or her turn in leading. Each young woman has been responsible for some club work among the girls; and each teacher has a Sunday-school class in some one of the churches of the town. This spirit of Christian helpfulness is pervading the entire student body. We

feel that the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION is doing what should not be left undone in this portion of the Black Belt. We are glad that we are its agents here; and we are earnestly striving that through us our school may accomplish untold good, as we are confident it is doing.

THE NEGRO PLANTER IN THE AGRICULTURAL REGION OF ALABAMA

"H AVING eyes see ye not, and having ears hear ye not?" said our Lord to people who did not perceive what was evident, nor understand what was plain. There are people no better off now. They go through the forest and see no fire-wood. They stand by Niagara and hear no sound.

A gentleman of culture and of Christian character in Jackson, Miss., has written to us in the best spirit and with unquestioned sincerity in which he says that in his opinion ninety per cent—and he thinks ninety-five—of the Negro people in the South "are worse off than they were forty-two years ago." He thinks "not over five per cent. have really accumulated property free from mortgages." "Educating his mind has not bettered him. His church and religious privileges have not advanced him." The few—"the very few—who have made any progress constitute so small a part of the race," that he "does not even consider them." On the other hand there are those of whom it can be said "blessed are your eyes, for they see, and your ears, for they hear." Only those who are not blinded by prejudice and whose ears are not closed against the truth can inherit this blessing.

Sir Harry Johnston of England, who has been writing to the London *Times* a series of articles about the southern section of our country, has had his eyes and his ears open. As the New York *Sun*

says, ordinarily one would not look to London for first hand information concerning the United States. But here we have in a summary of the *Sun* what Sir Harry Johnston saw and heard, who traveled in an American buggy, found the roads from the Georgia line to Montgomery the worst he had seen up to that time, though he learned later that they were not so bad as those in Mississippi. In the tract of country thus traversed the English traveler observed that the agricultural Negroes either own their farms in fee or rent them from white landowners, or work the farm on the method of turning over half the gross produce to the landowners. In Macon County, one of the Alabama counties through which he passed, 421 Negro farmers own among them in fee nearly 56,000 acres of land, or more than one-seventh of the soil.

Sir Harry Johnston was impressed with the grade of civilization exemplified by the better class of Negro planter in the agricultural region of Alabama. The dwelling house, he says, is neatly built of gray planks, with a roof of gray shingles. The house is mounted on brick piles a few feet above the ground and equipped with glass, windows, green painted shutters and green veranda rails. The front garden is usually fenced off from the road and plantation and is divided into flower beds. To the right of the flower beds there is a kitchen garden for vegetables. The back premises enclose an

abundantly furnished poultry yard, and there are pig sties, stables for mules and horses, cow sheds, barns and stacks of fodder. A cotton plantation extends from ten to twenty acres around the homestead. The interior of the dwelling is usually neat and clean and is divided into at least two bedrooms, a hall, a kitchen and a parlor. Most of the Negro farmers whom Sir Harry Johnston visited had a substantial deposit in the local bank. He notes that in addition to their other agricultural work they made sirup from sugar cane or sorghum, using in the manufacture sometimes up-to-date machinery, but for the most part a primitive mill worked by a mule. The illumination of the house at night was generally furnished by petroleum lamps or candles, although in a few of the ruder and isolated dwellings, pine resin was the only source of artificial light. Only one of the Negro planters whom the English traveler saw lived in a typical log house; and this man, in addition to a hundred acres of cotton, owned 200 acres of pine wood enclosed by a barbed wire fence. Sir Harry notes finally that at intervals of a few miles in the agricultural region one would encounter a well-made church of timber and a schoolhouse, both of which buildings as a rule were painted.

Passing to Birmingham, perhaps the most important industrial center of the South, Sir Harry Johnston found that in

the adjacent iron mines about 90 per cent. of the labor is Negro, while the black race furnishes 55 per cent. of the coal miners and at least 50 per cent. of the men employed in the great steel works and iron foundries. In connection with these facts he recalls that throughout the Southern States no less than 75 per cent. of the men engaged in constructing and repairing railways are Negroes. In Birmingham he found several Negro banks, also Negro doctors, dentists, haberdashers, dressmakers, barbers, grocers and druggists. There are theaters for colored people, at which only Negro actors and actresses perform. Sir Harry Johnston testifies that the performances in musical comedy which he witnessed were excellent. There are Negro churches in Birmingham which have cost, it seems, from ten thousand to thirty thousand dollars. There is a Negro press, and there are numbers of young Negro men and women who are expert stenographers and typists. We note lastly that our traveler visited the great Bessemer steel works in a suburb of Birmingham and was much struck by the conspicuous parts there taken by highly skilled Negro mechanics. On the whole he is evidently convinced that the South is fortunate in having at its disposal an almost limitless stock of Negro labor well adapted to both agricultural and industrial work.

PROGRESS AS SEEN IN LEXINGTON, KY.

ONE of the oldest of the Normal Schools of the American Missionary Association is in the city of Lexington, Ky. Several thousand youth have been educated in the Chandler Normal and from it many have gone to our higher institutions, for larger preparation for life.

A Southerner who writes himself as "the son of an old Virginia slave-holder

and an ex-Confederate" testifies as to the results of such educational work as follows: "It is with genuine satisfaction that I call attention to the attitude of the Negro leaders of Lexington, Ky. In this city there is a large and rapidly increasing number of most worthy men and women, who are commending themselves to the respect of all good citizens by solid achievements rather than vaporing

words. They are scarcely, if ever, heard from the rostrum, but in well-ordered lives and practical contributions to the public weal, they are recognized as valuable citizens and worthy exemplars.

Among the tasks to which they have most earnestly addressed themselves has

are to be seen. In every department of economy—education, commercial and industrial—they have, in the last dozen of years, made such strides that it has been said by one of their race who above all others is competent to speak, that the Negro community of Lexington, size



CHANDLER NORMAL SCHOOL

been the purging of the pulpit, the substitution of sober life and teaching for unrestrained and treacherous emotionalism, and in this direction their labors have been crowned with such success that there is not now a single pulpit among the recognized colored churches of the city which is not occupied by a worthy and enlightening minister.

But it is not in the church alone that the footprints of their upward movement

considered, is in the front rank, if not the foremost, of the most enlightened, best organized, and most productive Negro communities in all the country.

It has been practically within that time that an element of Negro mechanics has come to be recognized as master builders; one of them, at least, standing among the very first of the community. Within the same period there has been an influx of doctors—the first to practice in Lexing-

ton; and every one of them is regarded as a citizen of exceptional worth. They have at the bar a lawyer of their race (I can now recall but one) who has by the strictest integrity and untiring application, built up a most creditable and remunerative practice.

Among their business institutions is the most imposing building on each of two of the principal thoroughfares of the city, one taking the place of a livery and

press, an intelligent and prolific inventor and a fair proportion of grocers and other merchants. Besides this they have a full corps of accomplished professors and teachers, their men and women of letters; and here and there a writer of rare literary excellence. And they have their refined and well-appointed homes. In fine, they have a fully equipped community of their own composed of the higher class of their people, and strange



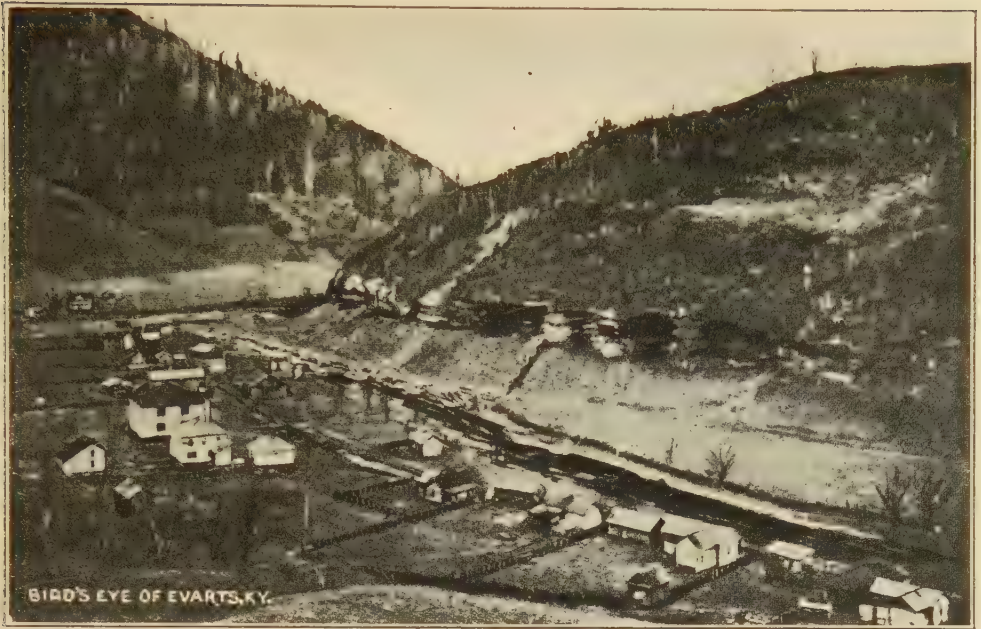
NORMAL CLASS, CHANDLER SCHOOL

undertaker's establishment, now occupying new and far more imposing quarters, which has ever been distinguished alike for its popularity, courteous attention, and excellence of service. They have a full complement of successful dentists, an army of skilful barbers and other artisans, and a host of mechanics. They have a sculptor of interstate fame; and photographers of creditable accomplishment.

They have a newspaper, a job-printing

to relate, a community which has never been invaded by observable crime of any sort.

In a sojourn of many years with these people, I have never heard of a single case of fraudulent practice, nor drunkenness, nor scandal, nor matrimonial cruelty, nor immorality. No community could have a better class of citizens than Lexington has in her self-respecting and productive colored contingent.



VIEW OF BLACK MOUNTAIN SCHOOL, EVARTS, KY.

GETTING ON AT BLACK MOUNTAIN ACADEMY

IT encourages us to stop and count up our blessings and take note of progress; the year is not yet completed, but it will give us new strength to go on.

School attendance has been more regular and the grade of work correspondingly higher. We shall have pupils ready for more advanced studies in the fall and purpose to lengthen and strengthen our course to meet the demand. Pupils are keenly interested in school work. One little girl eleven years old whose parents were going to take her out of school for the rest of this term because they had not the two dollars to finish paying her tuition, promised to pick me ten gallons of blackberries next summer if I would let her continue in school. She remains and the berries will come.

Our church work shows the most encouraging signs. Our little settlement numbers only twenty houses, without vil-

lage organization, without street lights, with no sidewalks and with plenty of mud. Yet from the immediate locality and the surrounding country come an



SCHOOL MATERIAL

average attendance of over one hundred both to church and Sunday-school. An average of eighty come to the evening

service, carrying their lanterns. The Wednesday evening prayer meeting-service has reached the half-hundred mark in attendance. A Christian Endeavor Society has been organized with a membership of forty. Voices hitherto silent are now heard in testimony and prayer. New song books and a new organ have been bought by the people themselves, and a livelier interest is taken in the singing.



24 FEET EQUAL ONE SCHOOL YARD

Over thirty of our students have started in the Christian life. A mission Sunday-school is being carried on, several from our Sunday-school walking six miles every Sunday to teach and help in the singing.

Formerly we had in our own Sunday-school an adult Bible Class, supposed to consist of both men and women, but

usually twenty to thirty men came and only one or two women. This year a married women's class has been organized, and since the first few Sundays, the average has been twelve. None of these women have much education. Six of them cannot read, but some of them walk distances of two miles and carry babies from six months old and upward. Recently on one Sunday, when it had rained all the previous night and drizzled all Sunday morning, I naturally expected a small attendance, but eleven came. A mother and grandmother had walked a mile and a half along the river trail and carried a six months old baby. Another mother and grandmother walked half a mile over the same trail and carried a nine months old baby. This trail is so rough and slippery even in dry weather, that I always need a staff and some one to help me over the four fences that cross it. It is sufficiently difficult to afford a good excuse for the mountaineer should one wish to be excused. But God has answered our prayers—and your prayers, dear Christian co-workers—and the dull neglected mountain woman, the least promising factor in our mountain society, the mother of the household, is arousing to a sense of privilege and duty. We ask you to work on, hope on, pray on, for down here in the mountains we really care.

Note and Comment

The church at Fajardo, Porto Rico, is happy over the reception of an organ sent by Mr. J. Howard Wilson in behalf of his mother, who gives it. It belonged to her son, who died two days before he was to embark for Fajardo, where he intended

to develop an orange grove. The church at which he would have worshiped gratefully acknowledges this gift. The organ has already been put in place. It is a noble instrument and will be both a means of grace and of religious culture.

The Laymen's Movement in Canada The Laymen's Missionary Movement is being prosecuted in Canada with a zeal and an all-embracing organization that promise much. The movement there differs from that in this country in that it embraces both HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS. It has resulted in calling out unexpected resources of energy and talent for organization among the laymen of the Canadian churches; it has demonstrated the possibility of sympathetic and practical co-operation in the home field; it has placed definitely before all the responsibilities of each, and has resulted in the undertaking generally throughout the Dominion of larger financial obligation as an expression of a new sense both of privilege and of responsibility. So important has the movement become that one of the chief religious papers of the Dominion, *The Christian Guardian of Toronto*, devotes nearly the whole of its issue for Jan. 13th to a presentation of the various aspects of the movement which "has meant a great spiritual awakening in the churches."



Home and Foreign Missions in the Reformed Church At the Men's Missionary Convention of the Particular Synods of Albany, New Brunswick, and New York, recently held in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, resolutions were adopted looking toward the organization of a Laymen's Missionary Movement in the interest of BOTH HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS in the Reformed Church of America. A committee was appointed to plan such an organization for the synods in question.



As a Matter of History for Future Reference The House of Representatives of South Carolina adopted unanimously a resolution which is in part as follows:

WHEREAS, It is to the negro's best interest that no one of his race shall be raised high in authority over the white people in any community; and

WHEREAS, W. D. Crum is a negro, and President Roosevelt has again appointed him Collector of the Port of Charleston, and, with studied intention, is endeavoring to humiliate and wound the honorable pride of the best people of that city by using all the resources at his command to have such appointment confirmed by the United States Senate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deem it to be to the best interests of both races in the Southland that the Senate do not confirm said appointment; that we consider it an unfortunate appointment, one tending to indulge the hope of social equality in the hearts and minds of the Negroes of our country, and a useless and needless affront to the white citizenship of Charleston.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun* writes that in the Senate of the United States "Mr. Tillman made no bones of saying that the disfranchisement laws of the South were frauds on their face. He declared that they openly violated the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth Amendments and that their administration was a joke, and he asserted boldly that they were intended solely to disfranchise Negroes because they were Negroes."

"Of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments Mr. Tillman said they were not worth the paper they were written on. South Carolina, he said, had an educational qualification and knew how to handle it with reference to the Negro. There never was a Negro who got the right to vote under it, he declared, and no white man had been disfranchised under it."

Dr. Crum is an educated gentleman,

worthy of all esteem; a man loyal to his country, its institutions and its laws. Mr. Tillman confesses his disloyalty treats constitutional enactments "as a joke," and boasts of this and of himself as a "Superior" person.



Some Contributions from Examination Papers

At a civil service examination of applicants for the police force under the Roosevelt régime one of the tasks set the competitors was the writing of a short letter "stating what you know of the life and public service of Abraham Lincoln." These quoted extracts are verbatim copies from the letters themselves.

One says: "He was the greatest of historicals and emancipators."

Another: "He was born in Kentucky at an early age. His father moved the family to Ohio floating down the Mississippi."

Another eloquently sums up thus: "We sertainly had very fiew like unto Lincoln as far as I can find out he was a tall lathey man, a great rail splitter true to his principle true to his country true to his god."

This is hardly worthy of maturity: "In the year of 1865 he was nomanited in place of Backhanan whoe's term of office expired in that year. In the year 1869 he susceeded as Presidant by Jackson and lived happy the rest of his life."

One compliments thus: "Abraham Lincoln was considered one of the best Presidents that the country had at that time and will always be respected by the South in setting the slaves free. Ex-President Lincoln was a brave man during the war and done things in the war that other officers did not dare to do or attempt to do, he faught one of the worst battels doing the war that of Bunker Hill."

In apparent explanation of the interference with the traffic in slaves one remarks: "Negroes were bought and sold by the moneyed Southern people selling them to one another for from five to ten dollars."

His athletic reputation appeals to one thus: "I have read of his being a great rastler and being a hard man to handle. If he had not been killed he might be living to-day to a ripe old age for he was a very kind man, kind in peace but very stearn in war."

One somewhat grandiloquently says: "I will state in regards to the Honorable Mr. Lincoln the dioceased, he was a brave man and coregous [courageous]. He was elected in the year of 1861. He was a intelegent man I think this country would be as bad as Cuba or Ireland, Scotland and Whales if he didn't take action."

A somewhat novel view of the cause of the war is thus advanced: "The South refused to obey his command and elected a confederate President Thomas Jefferson, whq declared war against the union by ordering his soldiers to seize Fort Sumter and all the ports of the south."

Probably all these competitors would have agreed with one of their number who wrote: "I hereby try to pass a men-tail examinations and hoping to hear from your request I have learn common educations and willing to learn more if it is conveneent I think I could fill position to your satification."



From Verses on Lincoln in How humble, yet how hopeful
he could be;

"Punch", 1865 How in good fortune and in
ill the same;

Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he,

Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few

Ever had laid on head and heart and hand—

As one who knows, where there's a task to do,

Man's honest will must heaven's good grace
command.

* * * * *

So he grew up, a destined work to do,
And lived to do it; four long suffering years'
Ill fate, ill feeling, ill report, lived through,
And then he heard the hisses change to
cheers.

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise,
And took both with the same unwavering
mood;
Till, as he came on light from darkling days
And seemed to touch the goal from where
he stood.

A felon hand, between the goal and him,
Reached from behind his back, 'a' trigger
prest—
And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim,
Those gaunt, long laboring limbs were laid
to rest!

The words of mercy were upon his lips,
Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,
When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse
To thoughts of peace on earth, good will to
men.

The old world and the new, from sea to sea,
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame!
Sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat
high,
Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came.



Lincoln on Aristocracy in 1840 In the year 1840, Mr. Lincoln was opposed in a political combat with colonel Dick Taylor who posed as a hard-handed Democrat, but who in his private life was quite otherwise. Lincoln's reply to Taylor's oratory is given as follows:

"While Colonel Taylor was making these charges against the Whigs over the country, riding in fine carriages, wearing ruffled shirts, kid gloves, massive gold watch-chains with large gold seals and flourishing a heavy gold-headed cane, I was a poor boy, hired on a flat-boat at eight dollars a month, and had only one pair of breeches to my back, and they

were buckskin. Now, if you know the nature of buckskin when wet and dried by the sun it will shrink; and my breeches kept shrinking until they left several inches of my legs bare between the tops of my socks and the lower part of my breeches; and whilst I was growing taller they were becoming shorter, and so much tighter that they left a blue streak around my legs that can be seen until this day. If you call this aristocracy, I can plead guilty to the charge."



The Principal of the Joseph K. Brick Normal Agricultural and Industrial School upon Negro Education. "We must begin our industrial course with the elementary, but to end it with the elementary will be a loss of time and money. Our students must have the highest possible incentive to which to look. *To put upon them restrictions and limitations which other races have not is a short-sighted policy.* It is a shame upon civilization and a mockery to Christianity to even think of doing it. No labor is efficient without intelligence, the more intelligent the more efficient. To attempt to build a system of industrial work upon ignorance is simply a farce. An animal can be trained in many tricks if sufficient time is given to his training, but to attempt to teach a race to build houses, to be agriculturists, and to follow the trades is a greater loss of time unless the correct means are put into the hands and brains of the race for acquiring its own knowledge. Much is said of what the old-time Negro learned in slavery about trades. If he had been taught correctly with books he would have had something to transmit to his children. *Take away books and you take away the basis of all knowledge.* Emphasize them and you emphasize what is vitally important in the acquisition of every trade or profession. When a man graduates from one

of the Agricultural Colleges in the North he is one of the best all-around informed men of the entire country. There is no science of so many branches as that of agriculture, and yet how few of our schools here in the South are prepared to teach more than the merest rudiments of it.

"The result is the same, whether the limitations are due to a lack of money or to deliberate purpose on the part of those who largely direct policies of Negro education. The result is that a large number of the industrial schools are turning out graduates every year who do not appreciate the dignity of their profession. After a few years they seek other employment. When they work by the side of men from the best schools they fail because their work cannot stand comparison.

"If their academic studies are not well balanced with their purely scientific studies, which are associated with their industries, they will be judged as deficient in scholarship. They will never make successful teachers of their profession if they are associated with intelligent academic teachers unless they know well literature and English. Of what use is our knowledge of an atom, microbes and bacteria if we cannot use a correct English sentence? Our knowledge of literature and English must be extensive in order to correctly interpret the best that has been written on the subject of our profession.

"The industrial curriculum should include a most thorough course in English, which is the medium of our expression; in mathematics, because one cannot go very far in any science without such knowledge; in science especially because all our industries are based upon most accurate science. *A mechanic is nothing but a drudge if his intelligence does not enable him to appreciate the best that has been written on the subject of his calling.*

"When this is the goal there will be no differentiation between the higher education and the industrial education and no antipathy. Both will be on the same level."



Southern Field Notes. The North Carolina Association of Churches held

its thirtieth anniversary with the church at Beaufort. During this time the number of churches has grown from six to fifty-two.

All of our American Missionary Association schools in North Carolina opened with increased attendance. The large cotton crop of the State was gathered early, which gave the pupils an opportunity to attend school.

Burrell School, at Florence, Alabama, is finely fulfilling its mission in meeting the needs of a large and growing community. The Congregational Church at Birmingham has a good number of business men and mechanics connected with it and is exerting a most positive and excellent influence. The church at Anniston grows steadily in numbers and influence and is active in missionary service at home and abroad.

The Georgia Convention of Churches held its annual meeting with the church at Macon. The attendance was large, and the reports gave evidence of faithful service. The interest of the meeting was enhanced by the presence of Secretary and Mrs. Cooper.

The normal school at Albany, Ga., is in a flourishing condition. In the thickest of the black belt of the State, its power for good cannot be measured. Allen Normal School at Thomasville is rejoicing in a new and larger school building and work shop and all are happy in the work, both in the school and in the church.

The Lincoln School at Marion, Ala., is a marvel of growth and development. The new brick school-house, the

enlarged dormitory and dining hall for the girls and the new brick dormitory for the boys and the school of domestic science for the girls were all built by student labor. Our school at Mount Bayou, Miss.—the Negro town—is very interesting. The school is overcrowded with youths eager for education. The accomplished principal, Rev. Mr. Ousley, and Mrs. Ousley were for several years most useful missionaries in Africa.

Tougaloo University, Talladega College, and Fisk University are full of students and many have been denied admittance for lack of room. Endowments for all of our large institutions are of the greatest importance for our Southern work and all that it stands for.

The names of Professor Helen C. Morgan of Fisk University, Professor A. J. Steele of Le Moyne Institute and Dr. George W. Andrews of Talladega College are household words with thousands of educated colored people. Their retirement from the work marks the passing of the "old guard" who entered the work forty years ago. They have made a great contribution to the country in training an army of Christian workers and leaders in the redemption of a people, and have earned a rest from their labors. We trust that they may long abide to see the continuing fruit of their consecration. Many of the new workers who are filling up the ranks are imbued with the same spirit of sacrifice and service that animated the earliest workers in the A. M. A.



A Negro Editor Quotes Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln in the course of his debate with Senator Douglas said: "When the white man governs himself, that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also another man, that is more than self-govern-

ment—that is despotism." Further on in the same address Mr. Lincoln said: "What I do say is that no man is good enough to govern another man without the other's consent. I say that is the leading principle, the sheet-anchor of American Republicanism." That was sound political philosophy then; it is sound political philosophy now. That was civic ethics then, and it is sound civic ethics now.

The whole question eventually will be reduced to this: Is the Jeffersonian doctrine of equality in government practical? and can it be maintained? Is this to be a government in which might is to rule rather than right? Shall might control because of its power, thoughtless of the weak? In other words, has the Anglo-Saxon conceived in the construction of this great American nation a principle of self-government which, though it might be a beautiful theory, cannot be carried out in daily life? Is this a government of all men, or a government of white men? That is the question. Is the white man willing to live by the enunciated principles of the American life, even though these principles require that he share the strength and beauty and happiness of his government with a weaker people?

This country was born in the blood of a mighty war that found its inspiration in the doctrine that taxation without representation was tyranny. Are we Negro people to be taxed on our little or much without the privilege of saying what laws shall abide and what men shall control? If taxation without representation was tyranny then, it is a crime now. We cannot turn our backs upon our much-preached doctrine of equality without ignoring some of the fundamental principles of morality which adhere in national life as well as in the life of the individual. The nation's honor is no less

sacred than individual honor. It is no fault of the Negro that he is here under the flag, and every fold of glory is a lie unless every man under its fold has a man's chance. There can be no classes; there can be no white supremacy as such. It is a government of men—of men whether they are natives of our soil or whether they are born in foreign countries—if they are men and subscribe to our Constitution, they are the equals of the best; men, whether they be rich or poor, whether they be white men or whether they be black men. It is a government in which every man must have a fair chance to cast his vote, and that vote duly counted. Yea, verily, no man is good enough to govern another man without the other's consent. To that statement add this: The Negro will never surrender his claim to participation in the political affairs of this government without a protest; and this government, if it means to stand by the principles upon which it has been founded, cannot afford to have the protest recorded.



**It Pays to
Save the
Indians**

What of the harvest in Indian missions? Those who have been giving of their substance toward the missionary work among the Indians for the last three decades are asking if the sowing of the seeds has brought forth fruit. Yes, some an hundred fold. Looking back upon the past when facing a great company of Indians, painted faces and braided scalplocks, feathers and painted buffalo robes, one had but to look into their faces to see the self-complacency, the pride of race, the arrogant way in which they looked upon the white race as a race of poor people who were dependent upon the work among the Indians for their living. One heard again and again in councils, "We do not want your civilization. We do not want

you white people among us." When the Government tried to deal with them often in a great council when some proposition was laid before them and they grew weary with listening and had no intention of yielding, one leader would arise and give a sign and a grunt and the whole number, sometimes two thousand men, would arise and march out silently and no amount of persuasion could induce them to go back.

Now it is all so different. They listen intelligently and argue with the commissioners and decide as they choose. Questions are debated and they listen and respond. All this has come to them not from being driven to it by the Government, but through training in church meetings and in prayer meetings and Y. M. C. A. meetings.

It is the work of the missionaries that is civilizing the Indians. The Government cannot go in advance of your mission workers. So as loyal citizens, as well as faithful Christians, the churches should have a strong force at work among the Indians. A new worker should enter the field every three or four years to learn the language and the people and the laws of the Government concerning the Indians whom he teaches. If ignorant of treaties and laws, then there is little that he can accomplish and it takes a long time to become acquainted with all these facts and forces which go toward the uplifting of the people.



**Lincoln's
Tact**

Some officer had disobeyed or failed to comprehend an order.

"I believe I'll sit down," said Secretary Stanton, "and give that man a piece of my mind."

"Do so," said Lincoln; "write him now while you have it on your mind. Make it sharp. Cut him all up."

Stanton did not need a second invita-

tion. It was a bone-crusher that he read to the President.

"That's right," said Lincoln, "that's a good one."

"Who can I send it by?" mused the Secretary.

"Send it!" replied Lincoln, "send it! Why, don't send it at all. Tear it up. You have freed your mind on the subject, and that is all that is necessary. Tear it up. You never want to send such letters. I never do."

Porto Rico

DR. EDWARDS, who has been our missionary in Fajardo for eight continuous years and who has seen two fine structures built and paid for where Protestant churches were never before, and has laid the foundations in locating and caring for preaching stations for future churches, writes of one of the stations, "The ground here at Quebrada Seca is full ready for the Gospel seed. Many are interested and several have been hopelessly converted, and they appear to be decidedly in earnest to help others. This is a point where we cannot get a convenient house to assemble in. Those who are of us, do their best in offering their homes, but their homes are small and low. When they gather their crops of tobacco, onions, garlic and the like and hang them up above to the beams to dry, I find myself trying to see my audience and find them trying to see me between the bunches of tobacco, garlic and other products peculiar to their climate. Nothing will meet the need but a chapel."

"At La Ceiba the little flock has been persecuted lately. The priest of Fajardo has undertaken to drive the 'Protestant heretics' from the country—at least from this part of it. It is ridiculous to hear them relate what he says in his dis-



NATIVE HELPERS IN FAJARDO, PORTO RICO

courses. At the same time he intimidates many and hinders our work to some extent; not all can be frightened away but some are. Nevertheless the work is full of hope and we make progress, but we need more workers to develop and hold the fields that are ripening for the harvests."

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR IN PORTO RICO

The Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico says that

THE total number of common public schools open at the end of the year 1907-1908 was 1,409. At the end of the preceding year the number was 1,139. This is an increase of 270, or more than double the increase for all the preceding years since 1903 taken together. The total average daily attendance in common schools for the year was 54,374. For the preceding year the number was 44,218, making an increase of more than 23 per cent. for the year. There are open at this time 1,712 public schools, and 173 private schools with 5,409 pupils.

We must not forget, however, that even now less than 23 per cent. of the children of school age are enrolled in the schools. This is about one-half of the percentage enrolled in Russia.

1. The Porto Rican people are intensely interested in the education of their children.

2. They are extremely generous in their educational appropriations.

3. They want their children to learn the English language.

4. They are firm believers in the efficacy of manual education.

5. In the beginning co-education was a doubtful experiment. It had never been known in Spanish times. Little provision had been made for any education for girls. From the first the American officials felt that it was necessary from a financial standpoint, if from no other

that the schools be co-educational. It was vehemently opposed in some quarters and separate schools were maintained in several of the larger towns. Gradually, however, the success of the co-educational experiment became evident and within three years the last separate school disappeared. To-day the entire system is co-educational.



The Baptist Home Mission monthly has an interesting account of a significant Interdenominational Conference held in San Juan, Porto Rico, in November last. The Conference was composed of a splendid representation of delegates from all the denominations on the Island. There was an average of a thousand persons present each evening of the Conference. The Mayor of San Juan—a native of Porto Rico and a gentleman of education and culture—gave the welcome and made a remarkable address upon the history of religious liberty. Among the subjects discussed were “The Unity of Protestantism,” “Protestant Education” and “The Bible in Porto Rico.” The unity of Protestantism as compared with the division extant in the Catholic Church was seen to be more real than is generally supposed. The Conference was in a delightful spirit and won many friends for the varied missionary work. This is the third Conference of the kind held in Porto Rico.

OBITUARY

The American Missionary Association and the colored people in the South have met with a great loss in the death of Rev. William J. Larkin, whose earthly life came to its close on Christmas day, 1908.

Mr. Larkin was a man of sterling qualities and noble Christian character. He was a forceful and inspiring preacher, a thorough Bible student, a clear and magnetic teacher and an able business manager. Of a strongly sympathetic nature, he was greatly beloved not only by the students, but widely by the colored people wherever he was known. We give in his own words a brief story of his service:

"I was born in Chatham, Kent, England, October 14, 1847. My father died when I was fourteen months old, leaving a widow and four children. Mother had to struggle hard for a living. One of the children died in infancy. My brother died at eighteen years, my only sister at twenty-four. My opportunities for education were meager, and I was not able to go beyond the academic course. I left home at fourteen years of age to fight my way in the world, being apprenticed in a dry goods business at Gravesend, Kent, in which business I remained until leaving England.

"I was converted when about eighteen years old and began my 'public ministry' unsent, in the open streets. A strong desire for missionary work lay heavily upon me.

"During my early Christian life I spent much time on Sundays visiting a poorhouse, a ragged school and a Sunday-school, also a young men's prayer meeting, etc. As a clerk in a store, after leaving Gravesend, I went to London, thence to Norward, thence to Lewis, Sussex. After some years we moved to Devonshire, where I embarked in business for myself, during the eleven years there. With all the care and hard work of business, I found my work in preaching at the 'Gospel Hall' a joy of voluntary service, and so, for seven days in the week, I labored, being chargeable to no one. But

the time came when I had to choose to give up either preaching or business. The choice was not hard. I gave up the business, my wife being willing to trust what seemed to be the direct hand of the Lord. I felt the way was clearing for the desire of my heart, and my thoughts were directed to Africa; but, with five little children, it seemed impracticable. For twelve months we prayed and waited, when my wife consented to come with me to 'Africa in America,' and, having sold our house and home, we left, at our own charge, October, 1889, for Selma, Alabama, simply trusting for guidance, as strangers in a strange land.

"In December, 1889, Dr. Beard, of the American Missionary Association, met me in Selma and asked me to go to Marion Congregational Church, colored, to preach a few weeks, leaving my family strangers in Selma. The few weeks extended to October, 1890, when I was commissioned to take charge of the First and Second Churches at McLeansville, N. C. Before the year of service was over, the Marion people asked for my return to them as their pastor. I was sent back and remained about five years; it was still my 'First Love' and work among the colored people, and to-day I turn back and think of the staunch and true friendships formed there. It was here that I was locked in jail for some hours for preaching to the Negro prisoners.

"From Marion I went to Tougaloo, Miss., and served as Treasurer, still finding fields for service in the wide district around. After eight years the strain of work compelled me to resign. Dr. Beard very kindly sent me to Tillotson, Texas, as Treasurer, whence, after two years, I was transferred, at my own request, to Beaufort, N. C., thence back to Tillotson, at the request of the President, where I remained till 1908, when my health compelled me to relinquish work."

Mr. Larkin sought relief in the far West, and was living in Salt Lake City when he died. He was indeed a good, true man.

RECEIPTS FOR JANUARY, 1909

THE DANIEL HAND EDUCATIONAL FUND

For Colored People

Income for January.....	\$ 285.00
Previously acknowledged.....	24,729.25
	<u>\$25,014.25</u>

CURRENT RECEIPTS

MAINE, \$394.26

MAINE, \$394.26]		South Ch., Bible School..		4 23 Fairlee, Ladies' Miss'y Soc.,	
Bangor, First Ch.....	41 00	Ch., Box Goods, for		for Freight to Grand	
Central Ch.....	29 50	Orange Park, Fla.....		View, Tenn.....	1 25
Bath, Central Ch.....	17 81	Y W. M. S. and Cheerful		East Hardwick, L. M. S.,	
Brewer, First Ch., L. M. S.,		Workers, Box Goods, for		Bbl. Goods, for Mar-	
Case Goods, for Athens,		Orange Park, Fla.....		shallville, Ga.....	
Calais, First Ch.....	40 95	Durham, Ch.....	28 39	East Poultney, Jane G. Wil-	
Dover and Foxcroft,		Hampton, W. M. S., for		cox.....	10 00
"Friends" in Cong'l Ch.,		Greenwood, S. C.....	2 00	Essex Junction, First Ch....	5 25
for Boys' Dormitory,		(of which 1.31 for		Guilford, Ch.....	2 35
Marion, Ala.....	3 00	freight and 69 cents		Hardwick, N. O. Titus, for	
Mr. Rideout's S. S. Class,		for S. A.).....		S. A., Lexington, Ky.....	12 00
for Boys' Dormitory,		Hancock, Orlando Eaton....	50	Jeffersonville, Ch.....	3 00
Marion, Ala.....	2 00	Keene, First Ch., Every Day		North Thetford, Ch.....	9 60
Farmington, S. S., for S. A.,		Club, Two Bbls. Goods,		Middlebury, Cong'l Ch., Cur-	
Fisk U.....	20 00	for Saluda, N. C.....		rent Topics Class, for	
Gardiner, Ch.....	6 21	Every Day Club, Bbl.		Am. Highlanders.....	5 00
L. M. Soc., Bbl. Goods, for		Goods, for Marion, Ala.....		Morrisville, First Ch.....	8 10
Greenwood, S. C.....		Lancaster, Ch.....	18 00	Peacham, "Friends," for	
Lewiston, W. M. Sos., Bbl.		Lebanon, L. M. S., for		Singing Books, Orange	
Goods, for Greenwood,		Athens, Ala.....	15 00	Park, Fla.....	5 26
S. C.....		Libson, Mary R. Cummings.	50 00	Proctor, Union Ch.....	5 00
Machias, Mrs. Mary Stone,		Manchester, "A Blind Min-		Putney, Ch.....	4 00
Bbl. Goods, for Saluda,		ister".....	2 00	Richmond, C. E., Three Bbls.	
N. C.....		Marlboro, Mrs. Pease's S. S.		Goods, for Marion,	
North Yarmouth, W. M. S.,		Class, for S. A., Marion,		Ala.....	
Bbl. Goods, for Green-		Ala.....	15 00	Rutland, S. S.....	5 00
wood, S. C.....		Merrimack, Ch.....	5 00	St. Johnsbury, North Ch....	82 22
Portland, St. Lawrence Ch.		Nashua, First Ch.....	75 00	Vergennes, First Ch.....	5 00
Bbl. Toys, for Athens,		Pilgrim Ch., Ladies' Circle,		Victory, Geo. A. Appleton..	10 00
Ala.....		Bbl. Goods, for		West Brattleboro, Ch.....	6 45
Second Parish W. M. Soc.,		Montgomery, Ala.....		West Townsend, Ch.....	6 00
Bbl. Goods, for Green-		W. M. Swallow.....	20 00	Whiting, Miss'y Soc., Bbl.	
wood, S. C.....		New Boston, Miss Bertha		Goods, for Black Moun-	
State St. Ch.....	200 00	Marden, for S. A.,		tain Academy.....	
Skowhegan, L. M. Soc., Bbl.		Thomasville, Ga.....	5 00	Williamstown, John B. Per-	
Goods, for Greenwood,		Newfields, Ch., Bbl. Goods,		ham.....	2 00
S. C.....		for Wilmington, N. C.....		Woodstock, Ch.....	30 20
W. M. Soc., Bbl. Goods,		North Conway, C. E.....	1 92		
for Kings Mountain,		Plymouth, Mrs. Mary B.			
N. C., and Bbl. Goods,		Stanley, for Black			
for Saluda, N. C.....		Mountain Acad.....	3 20		
South Freeport, L. M. Soc.,		Rindge, Ch.....	15 00		
for Greenwood, S. C....	1 00	Winchester, Ch.....	35 00		
(1.56 of which for					
Freight and 44 cents					
for S. A.).....					
also Bbl. Goods, for					
Greenwood, S. C.....					
Waterville, "Friends," Bbl.					
Goods, for Athens, Ala.....					
Westbrook, Ch.....	14 79				
Westbrook, Covenant Daugh-					
ters, Bbl. Goods, for					
Athens, Ala.....					
Woodfords, Ch., Bbl. Goods,					
for Athens, Ala.....					
W. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for					
Greenwood, S. C.....					
and Bbl. Goods, for					
Marion, Ala.....					
Yarmouth, Ch., Bbl. Goods,					
for Athens, Ala.....					
York, Mrs. Mary A. Norvell.	1 00				

NEW HAMPSHIRE, \$927.88

(Dons. \$310.54, Legacies \$617.34)

Barnstead, S. S.	4	30
Concord, South Ch., add'l.	11	00

VERMONT, \$467.23

Barton Landing, Ladies' Miss'y Soc., for Freight to Grand View, Tenn.	1 05
Brattleboro, Mrs. Ellen B. Van Kleeck, for Demorest, Ga.	10 00
Brookfield, First Ch., W. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for Thomasville, Ga.	
Burlington, College St. Ch.	174 75
Castleton, Rev. Henry P. Higley	50 00
Chelsea, Ch.	13 75
Dorset, Ladies' Aid Soc., Two Bbls. Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.	

MASSACHUSETTS, \$6,534.14

(Dons. \$5,028.90, Leg's \$1,505.24)

Abington, First Ch.....	6 83
Adams, Ch.....	50 49
Agawam, Ch.....	9 00
Amherst, First Ch.....	82 91
First S. S.....	16 85
Andover, South Ch.....	183 75
Mrs. Mary Foster, for	
S. A., Fisk U.....	25 00
Rev. C. C. Torrey.....	5 00
Seminary Ch., Bbl. Goods,	
for Talladega, Ala.	
South S. S., for S. A.,	
Fisk U.....	25 00
Jr. C. E., for S. A., Mar-	
ion, Ala.....	5 00
Auburndale, Ch.....	10 00
Bedford, United Workers,	
Bbl. Goods, for Saluda,	
N. C.	
Billerica, L. M. Soc., Bbl.	
Goods, for Moorhead,	
Miss.	
Boston, "A Friend" in Shaw-	
mut Ch.....	50 00
Union Ch., Box and Bbl.	
Goods, for Marion, Ala.	
Gertrude A. Newton,	
Organ, for King's Moun-	
tain, N. C.	
Miss Louise Rice, Bbl.	
Goods, for Marshallville,	
Ga.	
C. H. Rutan, for Fisk U.....	100 00

Misses Stevens and Coy, Bbl. Goods, for Mar- shallville, Ga.		Evan. S. S., Bbl. Goods, for Black Mountain Acad.		Somerville, Franklin St. L. M. Soc., Three Bbls. Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.	
Y. W. C. A., Two Bbls. Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.		Great Barrington, First Ch.	141 42	Prospect Hill Ch., L. M. Soc., Two Bbls. Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.	
"Friends," for Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.	25 00	Haverhill, West S. S.	2 00	South Acton, Ch.	9 56
Brighton, Rev. Wm. A. Knight, for S. A., Fisk U.		Hinsdale, C. E., of First Ch., for S. A., Straight U.	4 00	South Deerfield, L. M. S., for Greenwood, S. C.	3 00
Charlestown, Miss Mary K. Flint, Christmas Box, for Moorhead, Miss.		Hyde Park, Miss Greenwood, Two Bbls. Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.		(of which 2.36 for Freight and 64 cents for S. A.)	
Dorchester, Centre Ch.	10 00	Miss O. T. Perry, for S. A., Tougaloo U.	10 00	also Two Bbls. Goods, for Greenwood, S. C.	
Dorchester, Second Ch.	42 38	Interlaken, S. S.	35 76	South Grafton, Union Ch.	8 00
(1.25 of which for American Highlanders.)		Ipswich, South Ch.	30 00	South Sudbury, Ch.	1 00
Dorchester, Second Ch., Bible Class, for Touga- loo U.	10 00	Lakeville, Precinct S. S.	5 44	South Yarmouth, Chas. H. Davis, for Black Moun- tain Acad.	25 00
Miss Lillian K. Osgood, for S. A., Greenwood, S. C.	1 00	Lancaster, Ch.	6 45	Spencer, First Ch.	86 91
Rosindale, Ch.	12 46	S. S.	5 66	Springfield, First Ch.	66 00
Roxbury, Miss Sarah Par- ker, for King's Moun- tain, N. C.	5 00	Leicester, John Nelson Mem- orial Ch.	19 99	Faith Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Thomasville, Ga.	
Boxboro, Ch.	4 00	Leominster, Orthodox Ch.	31 00	Hope Ch.	17 94
Brockton, S. S., for S. A., Black Mountain Acad. and Bbl. Goods.	25 00	Lexington, Hancock Ch.	114 02	Memorial Ch., W. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for Wilming- ton, N. C.	
Brookfield, L. B. Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Greenwood, S. C.		"A Friend"	400 00	North Ch., W. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for Wilmington, N. C.	
Brookline, Pro Christo Soc., One Doz. Dolls, for Thomasville, Ga.		Lowell, Kirk St. Ch., for Salary, Talladega Coll.	135 00	South Ch.	249 07
Buckland, W. M. Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Greenwood, S. C.		Mansfield, H. B. Parker, for Demorest, Ga.	6 00	South S. S.	5 00
Cambridge, First Ch., Marg- aret Shepherd Soc., for Marion, Ala.	5 00	Marblehead, J. J. H. Greg- ory, Bbl. Goods, for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.		Mrs. J. T. Herrick, for S. A., Fisk U.	25 00
North Ave. Ch., Box Goods, for Marion, Ala.		Medway, Village Ch.	10 00	Swampscott, First Ch.	11 50
Pilgrim Ch.	9 74	Melrose, "Friends," for "Raven Fund," Marion, Ala.	3 00	L. M. S., Three Bbls. Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.	
Pilgrim Ch., Miss'y Soc., for Wilmington, N. C.	8 00	Monson, Mrs. C. O. C.	1 00	"A Friend"	3 00
Carlisle, Ch.	4 95	Nantucket, C. E., Bbl. Goods, for Savannah, Ga.	40 00	Taunton, Winslow Benevo- lent Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Marion, Ala.	
Centerville, Cape Cod, Mrs. Crosby, Bbl. Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.		Natick, First Ch.		Three Rivers, A. S. Geer, for Demorest, Ga.	5 00
Chatham, Ch.	3 36	Newburyport, Prospect St. Ch., for Santurce, Porto Rico	5 00	F. A. Upham, for Demo- rest, Ga.	10 00
Charlemont, First Ch., add'l.	11 00	Newton, First Ch.	76 94	Upton, L. B. Soc., Bbl. Goods, for King's Moun- tain, N. C.	
Chesterfield, Ch.	11 00	"A Friend" in Eliot Ch., for Alaska Mission.	5 00	Waltham, First Ch., Whatso- ever Circle, King's Daughters, Bbl. Goods, for Wilmington, N. C.	
Chicopee, Third Ch.	6 49	"A Friend"	100 00	L. B. Soc., Box Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.	
Clinton, W. E. Parkhurst.	5 00	Newton Highlands, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Miller, for Fire Loss, Talladega Coll.	5 00	Ware, First Ch.	17 25
Dalton, Zenas Crane.	200 00	Northampton, First Ch., Dorcas Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Wilmington, N. C.		First S. S., Primary Dept., for Meridian, Miss.	3 60
Mrs. Z. Marshal Crane.	150 00	"Friends" in Edwards Ch., Two Bbls. Goods, for Wilmington, N. C.		East S. S., Primary Dept., for Indian M.	6 50
Miss Clara L. Crane.	100 00	Mrs. Gere's S. S. Class, for Marshallville, Ga.	5 00	Mrs. Ellen F. Bond Cogge- shall, in Memory of her Father, J. A. Cum- mings, of Ware, Mass. (deceased)	25 00
Wm. Murray Crane.	100 00	Mrs. Kneeland and Mrs. Morgan, Two Bbls. Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.		Warren, C. E. Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Wilmington, N. C.	
S. S., for Raven Fund, Marion, Ala.	15 00	North Andover, Ch.	40 00	Webster, Anna S. Perry, for Raven Fund, Marion, Ala.	7 00
Danvers, Maple St. Ch., Tuesday Club, Box Goods, for Saluda, N. C.		North Leominster, Ladies' Miss'y Soc., Table Linen, for Blanche Kel- logg Inst.		W. H. M. Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Marion, Ala.	
Dedham, Allen C. E., for Tougaloo U.	25 00	North Wilbraham, Grace Union Ch.	5 10	West Brookfield, "A Friend"	6 00
Dracut, First Ch.	2 60	Norwood, First Ch.	79 85	Adams	5 00
Dudley, First Ch.	10 95	Oxford, First Ch.	30 00	West Newton, Woman's Guild, for Joppa, Ala.	40 00
East Northfield, Northfield Seminary, Eight Bbls. Goods, for Pleasant Hill, Penn.		(to const. Miss FRANCES C. BRADY L. M.)		West Springfield, Ashley- ville Afternoon Club, for Organ at Santee, Neb.	5 00
East Weymouth, S. S., Two Boxes Goods, for Sa- luda, N. C.		"Friends," Two Bbls. Goods, for King's Moun- tain, N. C.		Whately, Ch.	12 00
Everett, First Ch.	12 38	Palmer, L. M. S., Box Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.		Whitman, Ch., for Salary, Fajardo, Porto Rico.	12 42
Fairhaven, First Ch.	11 00	Peabody, Second Ch.	50 00	Williamsburg, Ch.	65 00
Fall River, First Ch.	75 50	L. M. Soc. of South Ch., Two Bbls. Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.		Winchester, First Ch.	179 61
Central Ch., C. E., for S. A., Fisk U.	25 00	Pittsfield, Chas. L. Hibbard's S. S. Class, for Demo- rest, Ga.	2 00	Woburn, First Ch.	300 00
Florence, Two S. S. Classes, for Wilmington, N. C.	16 00	Plymouth, Ch. of the Pil- grimage	20 62	Worcester, Lake View Ch.	4 85
Foxboro, Mrs. Mary N. Phelps	50 00	Quincy, Bethany Ch.	39 00	Old South S. S., for Boarding Dept., Talla- dega Coll.	5 00
Franklin, Miss Emma C. Ware, Two Bbls. Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.		Bethany, Bible School.	35 00		
Gloucester, Trinity Ch.	85 50	Royalston, Ch.	22 49		
Grafton, S. S., for Black Mountain Acad.	2 00				

Park Ch. and S. S.	2 25	Greenwich, C. E., Bbl. Goods, for Marion, Ala. "Friends," Two Bbls. Goods, for King's Mountain, N. C.		Suffield, Helping Ten, Circle of King's Daughters, for S. A., Pleasant Hill, Tenn.	15 00
Pilgrim Ch.	61 62	Guilford, Edward P. Ayer, for Demorest, Ga.	20 00	Terryville, Ladies' Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Wilmington, N. C.	
S. S. Class (No. 15), Two Bbls. Goods, for Marshallville, Ga.		Hanover, Ch.	14 00	Thompson, W. M. Soc., Box Goods, for Thomasville, Ga.	
Mrs. W. K. Joslyn, for Boarding Dept., Talladega Coll.	3 00	Hartford, Asylum Hill Ch., First Ch.	146 27	Ladies' Aux.	10 00
Yarmouth, W. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for Greenwood, S. C.		Farmington Ave, S. S.	15 00	Uniontown, Hart L. Scranton, for Fire Loss, Talladega Coll.	6 00
— "A Friend"	60 00	(8.00 of which for Rosebud, So. Dak., and 7.00 for Porto Rico.)		Vernon Centre, Ch.	10 00
(30.00 of which for Santee, Neb., 30.00 for American Highlanders and to const. Mrs. Isaac W. SPAULDING L. M.)		South Ch., Ladies' Sewing Soc., Two Bbls. Goods, for Wilmington, N. C.		Waterbury, Bunker Hill Ch., for Black Mountain Academy	3 00
WOMAN'S HOME MISS'Y ASSOCIATION OF MASS. and R. I., Miss Lizzie D. White, Treas.		Windsor Ave. Ch.	33 87	Helen P. Camp.	100 00
Amherst, Ladies' Aux. of First and College Chs., for S. A., Fisk U.	13 20	Jewett City, Ch.	2 60	Wauregan, Ch.	20 00
Hyde Park, First, Ladies' Aux.	60 00	Kensington, Ch.	19 48	C. E., for S. A., Talladega Coll.	10 00
(35.00 of which for Sch., Talladega Coll., and 25.00 for Sch., Piedmont Coll.)		Lyme, First Ch., for Blowing Rock, N. C.	1 00	West Hartford, Ch., for S. A., Grand View, Tenn.	5 00
West Somerville, C. E., for S. A., Talladega Coll.	7 50	Madison, Fellow Workers Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Wilmington, N. C.		West Torrington, First Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., for Wilmington, N. C.	8 00
W. H. M. A.	400 00	Meriden, W. M. S., Box Goods, for Thomasville, Ga.		Wilton, Ch.	20 00
(390.00 of which for Salaries and 10.00 for Chinese.)		Middletown, Miss Emma J. Willard, for Bays Dormitory, Marion, Ala.	25 00	Winchester, Ch.	6 09
		Milford, First Ch.	2 27	Windsor, Kenneth Barber, for Demorest, Ga.	1 00
		Plymouth S. S.	20 76	— "A Friend in Connecticut"	25 00
		L. M. Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Moorhead, Miss.		WOMAN'S CONG'L HOME MISS'Y UNION OF CONN., Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Treas.	
		Monroe, Ch.	4 63	Kent, Aux., for Santee, Neb.	28 70
		Moodus, Mrs. E. Chaffee, Half Bbl. Goods, for Athens, Ala.		Plainfield, Aux.	10 00
		Mt. Carmel, Ch.	7 61	(5.00 of which for Thomasville, Ga., and 5.00 for Grand View, Tenn.)	
		New Britain, First Ch. of Christ S. S.	211 16	Wallingford, L. B. Soc.	75 00
		New Canaan, S. S., for Santee, Neb.	36 08	(50.00 of which for Santee, Neb., and 25.00 for Thomasville, Ga.)	
		New Haven, Plymouth Ch., Plymouth S. S.	25 00		113 70
		New London, First Ch. of Christ, Primary S. S., for Moorhead, Miss.	33 27		
		Miss M. J. Turner, for Athens, Ala.	42 75		
		New Milford, "In Memory of J. S. Turrill"	12 39		
		North Stamford, C. E.	5 00		
		Norwich, Broadway S. S., for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.	10 00		
		Broadway Ch., Young Peoples' Union, for Toulaloo U.	3 00		
		Second Ch.	23 00		
		Greensville S. S.	30 53		
		Old Lyme, First Ch.	17 00		
		L. B. Soc. of First Ch., Bbl. and Box Goods, for Blowing Rock, N. C.	46 60		
		Orange, Ch.	20 11		
		Oxford, Ch.	5 23		
		Pomfret, First Ch.	57 00		
		Rockville, Union S. S., Box Goods, for Marion, Ala.			
		Mrs. Hondlow's S. S. Class, for S. A., Marion, Ala.	5 00		
		Sanford, Mrs. Emily Fay.	1 00		
		Saugatuck, L. S. of Westport Ch., Bbl. Goods, for Marion, Ala.			
		Somers, Ch.	3 55		
		South Coventry, C. E., for Wilmington, N. C.	8 00		
		South Glastonbury, Ch.	4 30		
		Southington, Ch.	39 18		
		First S. S., for Santee, Neb.	4 35		
		South Windsor, L. M. S., for S. A., Talladega Coll.			
		Stonington, Ladies' Soc., for Grand View, Tenn.	17 00		
		Storrs, Ladies' Aid Soc., for Athens, Ala.	1 00		
		and Bbl. Goods.	5 00		

RHODE ISLAND, \$565.25

(Dons. \$90.25; Legacy \$475.00)

Bristol, First Ch.	20 35
Little Compton, United Ch.	10 70
Pawtucket, Ch.	59 20

LEGACY

Pawtucket, Estate Abner Atwood	475 00
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CONNECTICUT, \$6,360.37

(Dons. \$2,027.04; Legacy \$4,333.33)

Bridgeport, King's Highway Chapel	8 00
Bristol, Ch.	7 00
Cornwall, First Ch. of Christ	180 75
Cromwell, Ch.	75 59
Danbury, First Ch.	36 68
First S. S.	8 66
Danielson, Westfield Ch.	20 33
Darien, S. S., for Saluda Seminary, N. C.	18 18
Horace Whitney	3 00
East Haven, Ch., Bbl. Goods, for Talladega Coll.	
Enfield, First Ch.	32 75
First S. S., for Jos. K. Brick School, Enfield, N. C.	10 00
Essex, First Ch.	26 00
Farmington, Ch.	92 88
Granby, Ch.	4 50

NEW YORK, \$3,282.93

Albany, First Ch.	34 91
Binghamton, First Ch.	56 57
Briarcliff, Ch.	71 93
Brooklyn, Central Ch., Red Letter Circle, Christmas Box, for Moorhead, Miss.	
Clinton Ave. Ch.	932 57
Lewis Ave. Ch., Evangel. Mission Circle, Christmas Box, for Moorhead, Miss.	
Plymouth Ch., Young Woman's Guild, Christmas Box, for Moorhead, Miss.	
Puritan Ch.	44 72
United Ch., Bbl. Goods, for Athens, Ala.	
W. C. T. U., Bbl. Goods, for Marion, Ala.	
Buffalo, First, S. S.	50 00
(12.50 of which for Talladega Coll., 12.50 for Fisk U., 12.50 for Toulaloo U., and 12.50 for Demorest, Ga.)	
First Ch., King's Guild, Box Goods, for Moorhead, Miss.	
Pilgrim Ch.	10 00
Carthage, W. M. Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Greenwood, S. C.	

Chautauqua, Miss Mary	(30.00 of which to const.	Ch., W. G., for	
Laird, for Moorhead,	DEA. D. HALSEY HAL-	Sch., Fisk U....	50 00
Miss.	LOCK L. M.)	Plymouth Ch., W.	
Clifton Springs, Mrs. Z.	Rochester, King's Daughters,	G., for S. A.,	
Eddy 5 00	Three Bbls. Goods, for	Fisk U.	50 00
F. W. Spaulding, for	King's Mountain, N. C.	Watertown, Jr. C. E.,	
Demorest, Ga. 5 00	Rutland, S. S.	for S. A., Fisk U.	10 00
Cortland, H. E. Ranney 100 00	Salamanca, First Ch., for		537 30
H. E. Ranney, for Fire	Singing Books, Orange		
Loss and S. A., at Tal-	Park, Fla.		
ladesga Coll. 85 50	Sidney, W. M. Soc., Bbl.		
Deansboro, "Friends," Pack-	Goods, for King's		
age Goods, for King's	Mountain, N. C.		
Mountain, N. C.	Syracuse, Good Will Ch....		
East Aurora, "Friends," Car-	Ticonderoga, L. H. M. S.,		
pet, for Orange Park,	Bbl. Goods, for King's		
Fla.	Mountain, N. C.		
East Bloomfield, Miss Abby	Utica, Christ Ch., for Mar-		
Kingsbury, Bbl. Apples,	ion, Ala.		
for Orange Park, Fla.	Bethesda, Welsh Ch.		
Eldred, Sunshine Guild, for			
King's Mountain, N. C.	WOMAN'S HOME MISS'Y UNION OF		
Ellington, W. M. S., Bbl.	New York, Mrs. J. J. Pearsall,		
Goods, for Thomasville,	Ireas.		
Ga.	Baiting Hollow, L. A.,		
Fairport, W. M. S., Bbl.	for S. A., Fisk U.		
Goods, for Thomasville,	Barryville, W. M. S.		
Ga.	(10.00 of which		
Free Will Baptist Ch.,	for S. A., Pied-		
Spear S. S. Class, Bbl.	mont Coll.)		
Goods, for Thomasville,	Brooklyn, Ch. of the		
Ga.	Pilgrims, W. M.		
Gasport, W. M. S., Two	S.		
Bbls. Goods, for Marion,	Park Ch., W. M.		
Ala.	S., on Sch., Fisk		
Mrs. Ida Marden, for	U.		
"Gasport Room," Mar-	Parkville S. S., for		
ion, Ala.	Fisk U.		
Greigsville, Louisa A. Gray,	Tompkins Ave.		
Lakemont, Mrs. Edith M.	S. S., for Sch. at		
Frost, for S. A., Lexing-	Grand View, Tenn.		
ton, Ky.	Park Ave. Branch,		
Marion, "A Life Member,"	W. M. S., for		
Miller's Place, Mt. Sinai,	Fisk U.		
Ch.	Park Ave. Branch,		
Morrisville, First Ch.	Forget-me-not Mis-		
Morrisville, W. M. S., Box	sion Band, for		
Goods, for King's Moun-	Am. Highlanders.		
tain, N. C.	Tompkins Ave. S.,		
Mount Vernon, First Ch.	Philathea Class,		
New Rochelle, S. W. Par-	for Sch. at Grand		
sons, for Blowing Rock,	View, Tenn.		
N. C.	Brooklyn Hills, Pil-		
New Village, First Ch.	grim Ch., C. E.,		
New York, Broadway Taber-	for S. A., Pied-		
nacle, Chinese S. S.,	mont Coll.		
for California Oriental	Buffalo, First, Ban-		
Missions	croft Aux., for		
Paul D. Cravath, for	Salary at Moor-		
Fisk U.	head, Miss.		
"H. W. H.," for Fisk U.	Pilgrim Ch., W. M.		
"In His Name," for Demo-	S.		
rest, Ga.	Canandaigua, W. M.		
"J. W. C.," for Tools,	S., for S. A.,		
for Marion, Ala.	Fisk U.		
"Marv," for Piedmont	Flushing W. H. M. S.,		
Coll.	for S. A., Grand		
Mrs. A. A. Sanborn	View, Tenn.		
Bleecker Van Wagenen,	Jamestown, First, W.		
for Marion, Ala.	M. S., for Sch.,		
"A Friend"	Fisk U.		
Norwich, First Ch.	Middletown, First,		
Nyack, S. R. Bradley, for	S. S., for Pied-		
Pleasant Hill, Tenn.	mont Coll.		
Oriskany Falls, Ch., Bbl.	New York, Broadway		
and Box Goods, for King's	Tabernacle, Soc.		
Mountain, N. C.	W. W.		
Perry Center, Ch.	(10.00 of which		
Pittsford, Henry Reeves,	for Moorhead,		
Bbl. Apples, for	Miss.)		
Thomasville, Ga.	Manhattan Ch., W.		
Poughkeepsie, First Ch.	G., for Sch., Fisk		
(2.00 of which for Pied-	U.		
mont Coll.)	Orwell, W. M. S., for		
Northfield, Union Miss'y	S. A. Grand		
Soc.	View, Tenn.		
Richmond Hill, L. M. Soc.,	Oxford, C. E.		
Box Goods, for King's	Richmond Hill, Union		
Mountain, N. C.	Ch., C. E.		
Riverhead, Ch.	Cradle Roll, for		
Sound Ave. Ch.	S. A., Piedmont		
Sound Ave. Ch., Lincoln	Coll.		
Mem.	Rutland, W. M. S.		
	Syracuse, Good Will		

Second S. S., for Jos. K. Brick Sch., Enfield, N. C.	5 00
Miss Fitch and "Friend," for Meridian, Miss.	10 00
Mrs. Sarah F. Hinman.	5 00
Painesville, First Ch.	14 64
Sandusky, First Ch.	6 64
Saybrook, S. S. Mission Band	2 83
Tallmadge, P. D. Dodge, for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.	5 00

INDIANA, \$14.50

Orland, First Ch.	10 00
Terre Haute, First Ch.	4 50

ILLINOIS, \$859.07

Bowen, Ch.	6 50
Brimfield, Ch., Two Bbls. Goods, for Black Mountain Academy.	11 98
Carpentersville, First Ch., Chicago, Chicago Ave. Ch., for Fisk U.	1 00
Christ German Ch., C. E.	5 00
New England Ch.	32 36
Warren Ave. Ch.	12 76
Emma R. Gordon, for Raven Fund, Marion, Ala.	1 00
Frank R. Grover, for Singing Books, Orange Park, Fla.	5 00
Crystal Lake, C. E.	2 00
Danville, A. L. Webster, for S. A. Fisk U.	10 00
Divernon, Nancy Bennington Mabel Weber, for Tougaloo U.	5 00
Laura Weber, for Tougaloo U.	5 00
Dwight, Dorcas Band, Christmas Package, for Moorhead, Miss.	2 00
Elgin, C. E., for Black Mountain Academy	85 00
Galesburg, Central Ch.	37 72
Geneseo, Ch.	10 00
Geneva, S. S., for Fisk U.	31 10
Glen Ellyn, Ch.	3 50
P. W. Cadman, Box Goods, for Black Mountain Academy.	25 00
Huntley, Jr., C. E.	11 40
Jacksonville, Ruby B. Neville	4 00
Milburn, Ch.	8 00
Minooka, First Ch., for Black Mountain Academy	10 00
Second Ch., for Black Mountain Academy	174 27
Naperville, G. N. Sindlinger, for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.	28 11
North Englewood, C. E., for Bibles, for Black Mountain Academy	25 00
Oak Park, First Ch.	50 00
Second Ch.	25 00
C. S. Pellett.	50 00
Peoria, First Ch., Bbl. Goods, for Sewing Dept., Talladega Coll.	19 00
Polo, Ind. Presbyterian W. M. S.	100 00
Rock Falls, Miss'y Society Goods, for Tillotson Coll.	5 00
Rockefeller, Ch., Box Goods, for Black Mountain Academy.	12 00
Rockford, Ralph Emerson, for Teachers' Home, Mobile, Ala.	25 00
Shabbona, C. E.	3 00
Sterling, Ch., add'l.	12 00
Streator, Mrs. Anna Plumb, for S. A., Fisk U.	25 00
Vienna, W. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.	7 35
Wayne, Ch.	

Wheaton, L. M. Soc. of College Ch., Two Bbls. Goods, for Greenwood, S. C., and for Freight.	2 65
Winnetka, Ch.	45 49
Yorkville, S. S.	4 88
—"A Friend"	15 00

MICHIGAN, \$258.93

(Dons. \$227.29, Legacy \$31.63)

Addison, First Ch.	5 50
Alamo, L. M. Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Athens, Ala.	5 00
Ann Arbor, L. M. U., Two Bbls. Goods, for Athens, Ala.	7 00
Armada, Ch.	2 00
Benton Harbor, C. E.	4 67
Benzonia, W. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for Greenwood, S. C.	40 00
Clinton, C. E.	
Conklin, Ch.	
Detroit, First Ch. Bible School	
First Ch., Two Bbls. Goods, for Athens, Ga.	
W. M. S. of First Ch., Bbl. Goods, for Greenwood, S. C.	
L. M. Soc. of Brewster Ch., Bbl. and Box Goods, for Greenwood, S. C.	10 65
North Woodward, S. S.	17 43
Flint, First Ch.	8 00
Grand Haven, First Ch.	6 29
Grand Ledge, Ch.	
Grand Rapids, Park Ch., Missionary Soc., for Piedmont Coll.	25 00
Lainsburg, W. A. S., for Athens, Ala.	4 00
Metamora, Pilgrim Ch.	2 75
Milford, Mrs. Wm. A. Arms.	5 00
Muskegon, First Ch.	10 00
Ovid, W. G. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for Athens, Ala.	40 00
Romeo, Miss E. B. Dickinson	4 00
St. Clair Primary S. S., Bbl. Goods, for Athens, Ala.	30 00
Sandstone, Ch.	
Stanton, First Ch.	
S. S., Box Goods, for Athens, Ga.	
Three Oaks, S. S., Bbl. Goods, for Marion, Ala.	

LEGACY

Niles, Judge B. F. Fish, by Chas. E. White, Exec., 100.00—less Tax, etc., 5.10=94.90 (Reserve Legacy, 63.26)	31 64
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IOWA, \$140.74

Cedar Rapids, Ch.	29 61
Centerdale, L. M. S., Box and Bale Goods, for Athens, Ala.	8 27
Corning, Ch.	
Decorah, Miss E. E. Beard, Package Cards, for Saluda, N. C.	
Des Moines, Greenwood Ch., Bbl. Goods, for Talladega Coll.	16 89
Plymouth Ch.	
Dewitt, Ch., Two Bbls. Goods, for Athens, Ala.	
Gilbert Station, W. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for Savannah, Ga.	
Goldfield, Francis T. Philbrook	5 00
Hampton, First Ch.	27 75
Hartwick, Ch.	12 80
Maquoketa, Ch.	9 25
Ch., Box Books and Pictures, for Orange Park, Fla.	

Mrs. M. A. Dudley, Carpet, for Teachers' Sitting-room, Orange Park, Fla.	11 70
Mason City, First Ch.	
Monticello, C. E., Bbl. Goods, for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.	1 50
Ottumwa, Ch., add'l.	12 97
Salem, Ch.	
Sioux City, W. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.	
Sloan, W. M. S., Bbl. and Box Goods, for Savannah, Ga.	5 00
Spencer, King's Helpers, for S. A., Fisk U.	
Stewart, C. E., Bbl. Goods, for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.	
Traer, W. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for Savannah, Ga.	
Waverly, L. M. Soc., Two Bbls. Goods, for Moorhead, Miss.	
Webster City, W. M. S., Two Bbls. Goods, for Savannah, Ga.	

WISCONSIN, \$452.61

Beloit, Prof. R. C. Chapin and Miss E. F. Chapin, for Strieby Hall, Tougaloo U.	72 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Keeler Prof. Wm. Porter and Miss Porter	35 00
Rev. E. P. Salmon.	15 00
C. B. Salmon.	10 00
"Friends"	10 00
for Strieby Hall, Tougaloo U.	13 25
Mrs. Noble J. Ross, for Tougaloo U.	25 00
Clinton, L. M. S., Bbl. Goods, for Black Mountain Academy.	
W. M. S., Two Bbls. Goods, for King's Mountain, N. C.	3 00
Davis, Corners, Ch.	2 00
Fond-du-lac, Miss Julia Bryan	5 00
Gay's Mills, S. S.	50 00
Hartford, John C. Denison, for S. A. Fisk U.	75 00
Janesville, First Ch.	18 10
Lake Geneva, Ch.	
Madison, Laura A. Steinke, for Demorest, Ga.	12 50
Whitewater, D. S. Cook, for Meridian, Miss.	10 00

WOMAN'S HOME MISS'Y UNION OF WISCONSIN, Mrs. E. F. Hansen, Treas.

Arena, First.	1 56
Elkhorn, "Round World Club"	53 00
(50.00 of which for S. A., Fisk U.)	
Milwaukee, Pilgrim.	16 00
Port Washington, Aux., for Sch. at Fisk U.	18 00
Ripon, C. E.	1 00
Unassigned	7 20
	96 76

MINNESOTA, \$240.68

Alexandria, First Ch.	12 26
S. S.	7 74
Austin, Ch.	18 78
Duluth, Pilgrim Ch.	50 00
Excelsior, S. S.	4 00
Mankato, First Ch.	8 39
Minneapolis, Forest Hills, S. S., for Moorhead, Miss.	3 00
Park Ave. Ch.	17 24
Plymouth Ch.	52 00

Pilgrim Ch., Mrs. Simmons' S. S. Class, Box Goods, for Moorhead, Miss.	
New Richland, First Ch....	3 02
St. Paul, Cyril Ch.....	3 00
Sauk Centre, S. S.....	1 25
Wayzata, Ch.....	10 00
Winona, Ch.....	50 00

MISSOURI, \$515.35

Cole Camp, Ch.....	5 75
Kansas City, First Ch.....	130 00
Lebanon, First Ch.....	18 54
Neosho, First Ch.....	15 00
Pierce City, First Ch.....	16 20
St. Louis, Bethlehem Ch.....	5 00
Compton Hill, Ch.....	10 00
Pilgrim Ch.....	60 40
Webster Groves, First Ch.....	12 08
WOMAN'S HOME MISS'Y UNION OF MISSOURI, Mrs. A. D. Rider, Treas.	
Bonne Terre, L. M. S.	10 00
Hamilton, L. M. S.....	3 00
Kansas City, First, Woman's Assoc.....	50 00
Priscilla Soc.....	6 00
C. E.....	5 00
First, Primary S. S., for Bird's Nest Home, Santee, Neb.....	2 32
Old Orchard, W. A.....	1 00
St. Joseph, Tabernacle, Mission Band, for Bird's Nest Home, Santee, Neb.....	2 00
St. Louis, Hyde Park, Jr. C. E., for Bird's Nest Home, Santee, Neb.....	10 00
Pilgrim Ch., W. Association, Sen. Dept.....	121 45
Jr. Dept.....	14 02
Webster Groves, W. A.....	10 92
S. S., for Bird's Nest Home, Santee, Neb.....	6 67
	242 38

KANSAS, \$227.94

(Dons. \$68.00, Legacy \$159.94)

Clay Center, Clarence Eastman Memorial Ch.....	4 00
Ottawa, First Ch.....	10 00
Topeka, Central Ch.....	50 00
Wakarusa Valley, Ch.....	4 00
LEGACY	
Manhattan, Estate Thomas C. Wells, by Harriet A. Parkerson, Exec., 479.84 (Reserve Legacy, 319.90)	159 94

NEBRASKA, \$76.25

Arberville, Ch.....	3 45
Crete, L. M. Soc., Bbl. Goods, for Moorhead, Miss.	
Geneva, Jr. C. E., for Marion, Ala.....	2 40
L. H. M. S., Box Goods, for Marion, Ala.....	
Hastings, First Ch.....	20 00
Santee, Miss Francis, for S. A., Santee Normal School.....	5 00
Syracuse, S. S. Class, for S. A., Santee, Neb.....	4 00
Jr. C. E., for S. A., Santee, Neb.....	3 00
Weeping Water, S. S.....	13 40

WOMAN'S HOME MISS'Y UNION OF NEBRASKA, Mrs. C. J. Hall, Treas.

Lincoln, First S. S., for S. A., at Marion, Ala.....	25 00	25 00
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NORTH DAKOTA, \$4.35

Cooperstown, First Ch.....	4 35
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SOUTH DAKOTA, \$102.08

Alcester, Ch.....	5	14
Beresford, First Ch.....	6	75
Cheyenne River, Ch., for <i>Oahe, So. Dak.....</i>	2	41
Frankfort, Ch.....	2	00
Huron, First Ch.....	21	00
Moreau River, Ch., for <i>Oahe, So. Dak.....</i>	2	11
South Shore, Ch.....	3	94
Vermillion, Ch.....	20	18
Virgin Creek, Ch., for <i>Oahe, So. Dak.....</i>	1	25
Wessington Springs, Ch., for <i>Oahe, So. Dak.....</i>	20	00
Yankton, First Ch.....	4	30
<i>C. E., for Saluda, N. C.....</i>	5	00
WOMAN'S HOME MISS'Y UNION OF		
So. DAKOTA, Mrs. ROSE R.		
Gooder, Treas.		
W. H. M. U.....	8	00

COLORADO, \$251.30

Denver, Plymouth Ch.....	207 90
Grand Junction, First Ch.....	43 40

MONTANA, \$1.00

Billings, First Ch., C. E....	1 00
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WASHINGTON, \$188.59

Colfax, Plymouth Ch.....	3 00
Seattle, Pilgrim Ch.....	85 59
Plymouth Ch.....	100 00

UTAH, \$5.00

Sandy S. S., for S. A., Moorhead, Miss.....	5 00
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ARKANSAS, \$5.00

Rogers, Miss Parks, for Meridian, Miss.....	5 00
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CALIFORNIA, \$763.51

Cloverdale, Ch.....	5 00
Etiwanda, Ch.....	5 25
Fullerton, Thomas Strain, for S. A., Lexington, Ky.....	12 00
Los Angeles, Mrs. J. and Miss Sprunger, Christmas Pkg., for Moorhead, Miss.....	
Pasadena, Catherine W. Keese.....	5 00
San Francisco, Receipts of the California Oriental Mission (see items below)	722 86
Whittier, Plymouth Ch.....	13 40

OREGON, \$21.25

Forest Grove, Ch.....	10 75
L. M. S., for S. A., Talladega Coll.....	10 50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$41.00

Washington, First Ch., C. E., for Piedmont Coll.....	25 00
Lincoln Temple, C. E., for Blanche Kellogg Inst.....	6 00
Peter Allen, for Fire Loss, Talladega Coll.....	10 00

KENTUCKY, \$9.35

Lexington, S. Bassett, Six Coal Boxes, for Lexington, Ky.	
Miss Alice Tucker, for Industrial Dept., Chandler School.....	2 00
Miss Alice Tucker and Mrs. A. C. Holway, for Chandler School.....	7 35
Mr. C. H. Yancey, Kindling Wood, for Lexington.	

NORTH CAROLINA, \$20.90

Asheboro, First Ch.....	2 50
Pinehurst, "Two Friends" Southern Pines, First Ch., C. E. Soc.....	4 50
Tryon, Ch., for Saluda, N. C.	7 50
Wilmington, Miss Sarah Beam, for Gregory Institute.....	1 00

SOUTH CAROLINA, \$5 00

Greenville, Grace Ch., W. M. Soc.....	5 00
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TENNESSEE, \$49.24

Knoxville, Pilgrim Ch.....	6 74
Memphis, Cossitt Library Board, for Le Moyne Inst.....	35 00
Nashville, A. N. Johnson, for Library, Talladega Coll.....	5 00
Pomona, H. E. Partridge, for Demorest, Ga.....	2 50

GEORGIA, \$62.68

Atlanta, J. J. Disosway, for Demorest, Ga.....	25 00
Macon, Students and Teachers of Ballard School, Thanksgiving Offering.....	20 43
Mrs. Monroe Le Roy Felton, for Demorest, Ga.....	11 50
Toccoa, Mrs. E. P. Simpson, for Demorest, Ga.....	5 75

ALABAMA, \$300.25

Birmingham, Parlin & Orendorff Co., One Cotton Planter, for Talladega Coll.....	
Marion, "A Friend," for Boys' Dormitory, Marion	12 00
Mobile, First Ch.....	2 00
Talladega, Girls' Mission Band of Talladega College.....	5 00
J. C. Bowie, for Hospital, Talladega Coll.....	5 00
Ullman Bros., for Hospital Bldg., Talladega Coll...	25 00
Talladega Hardware Co., for Hospital Bldg.....	20 00
Black Plumbing Co., for Hospital Bldg., Talladega Coll.....	40 00
Dr. E. P. Cason.....	10 00
J. M. Wolfe.....	5 00
Dr. D. P. Dixon.....	5 00
J. K. Dixon.....	5 00
Philip Lewis.....	3 00
T. K. Mullins, for Hospital Bldg.....	5 00
Miss Florence Gough, for S. A., Talladega Coll...	75
T. E. Stone.....	10 00
J. S. Plowman.....	5 00
Dr. W. Henderson.....	10 00
Rt. Spring Lodge.....	25 00
L. F. Hubbard.....	2 50
Henry Lane.....	10 00

Receipts

J. F. Reynolds.....	10 00
Frank Harwell	25 00
H. C. Bartleson.....	10 00
A. J. Bowie.....	20 00
Geo. Dunglinson.....	10 00
J. S. Laverty.....	10 00
Dr. G. K. Miller.....	10 00
<i>for Hospital Bldg., Taladega Coll.</i>	

MISSISSIPPI, \$75.65

Daleville, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley and family, for Meridian, Miss.....	8 50
Miss Parker and "Friend," for Meridian, Miss.....	2 00
Meridian, Lincoln School, for Grading Grounds.....	10 00
Alumni Fund, for Grading Grounds	10 00
Mrs. Foster and family...	3 00
Mrs. H. I. Miller.....	18 00
G. W. Shumale.....	2 00
"Friends," for Grading Grounds at Lincoln School	12 15
Moorhead, Mrs. Chester Pond, for Girls' Industrial School	10 00

LOUISIANA, \$70.00

Jennings, Ch.....	20 00
New Orleans, Straight U., Alumni Association....	50 00

FLORIDA, \$14.72

Bradentown, Mrs. Hawley and Daughter, Box Goods, for Thomasville, Ga.....	
Daytona, Jr. C. E., for S. A. Santee, Neb.....	5 00
Pomona, Rev. M. C. Welch, Lincoln Mem.....	1 50
St. Petersburg, Ch.....	8 22

TEXAS, \$40.00

Austin, Alumni Association of Tillotson College....	40 00
<i>(32.00 of which for Sewing Dept. and 8.00 for Science Dept.)</i>	

HAWAII, \$1,600.90

Haikee, Ch.	4 00
Hana, Native Ch.....	2 00
Honolulu, The Mary Castle Trust, for Hawaiian Missions	1,000 00
Honolulu, P. C. Jones, for Hawaiian Missions	500 00
Kaumakapili, C. E.....	2 30
J. P. Pūlani.....	3 00
Miss M. J. Armstrong....	5 00
Kawaiahao, Ch.....	59 00
Keanae, Ch.....	5 00
Kohanaiiki, S. S.....	1 00
Koolan, Ch.....	10 00
Lahaina, Native Ch.....	1 60
Lanai, Native Ch.....	1 00
Moanalua, S. S.....	3 00
Olowalu, Native Ch.....	1 00
Paia, Portuguese Ch.....	1 00
Ulupalakua, Ch.....	2 00

CANADA, 25 cents

St. Catherine's, Sophia Bates, for S. A., Greenwood, S. C.....	25
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CANAL ZONE, \$20.00

Cristobel, Mrs. H. K. Higgins, for Tougaloo U.....	20 00
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BULGARIA, \$10.00

Bulgaria, "W. W.".....	10 00
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AUSTRIA, \$10.00

Prague, J. S. Porter.....	10 00
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JAPAN, \$10.00

Kyoto, Miss Grace W. Learned	10 00
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SUMMARY FOR JANUARY, 1909

Donations	\$18,916 46
Legacies	7,122 49
Total	\$26,038 95

SUMMARY—FOUR MONTHS

FROM OCT. 1, 1908, TO JAN. 31, 1909	
Donations	\$60,561 41
Legacies	30,905 53

Total Rec'pts, 4 Mos..	\$91,166 94
Expenditures, 4 Mos..	110,935 92

Dr. Bal. on Cur. Yr..\$19,768 98

ENDOWMENT FUND

Danbury, N. H., Rev. Robt. Ford (deceased), "The Rev. Robert Ford Fund," Income for General Purposes.....	\$200 00
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FOR THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

Subscriptions for January..	\$54 89
Previously acknowledged ..	69 64
	\$124 53

H. W. HUBBARD, Treas.,
Congregational Rooms,
Fourth Ave. and Twenty-second St.,
New York, N. Y.

RECEIPTS OF THE CALIFORNIA ORIENTAL MISSION, from Dec. 16, 1908, to Jan. 16, 1909, Wm. Johnstone, Asst. Treas....	\$777 86
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FROM LOCAL MISSIONS AND CHURCHES WITH WHICH THEY ARE CONNECTED:

Bakersfield, Chinese M. O...	7 00
Annual Member	2 00
Berkeley, Chinese M. O....	5 25
Fresno, Chinese M. O....	2 55
Los Angeles, Chinese M. O.	15 40
First Japanese M. O....	62 10
Bethlehem, Japanese M. O.	33 75
Marysville, Chinese M. O.	2 25
Oakland, Chinese M. O....	4 00
First Cong. Ch.....	59 00
Oleander, Japanese M. O...	13 00

Pasadena, Chinese M. O....	1 25
Greek M. O.....	1 50
Japanese M. O.....	16 00
First Cong. Ch.....	10 00
W. M. S.....	10 00
Riverside, Japanese M. O.	4 65
Cong. S. S.....	5 00
Sacramento, Chinese M. O.	5 00
San Diego, Chinese M. O.	6 50
Japanese M. O.....	14 70
San Francisco, West, Chinese M. O.....	8 75
Annual Members	2 00
Cong'l Ap. to Christian Chinese (on Gas Bill)...	6 00
Japanese M. O.....	28 50
Santa Barbara, Chinese M. O.....	3 90
Japanese M. O.....	3 50
Saratoga, Japanese M. O...	9 00

\$342 55

FROM OTHER CHURCHES IN CAL.

Fruitvale, Cong'l Ch.....	10 00
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Greenwood, Cong'l Ch.....	5 25
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Los Angeles, Pico Heights Ch.	2 00
Oakland, Pilgrim Ch.....	40 00
Oil Centre, Cong'l Ch.....	2 00
Pacific Grove, Cong'l Ch....	61 00
San Bernardino, Cong'l Ch.	1 00
Santa Rosa, Cong'l Ch.....	3 86
Suisun, Cong'l Ch.....	3 35
Tulare, Cong'l Ch.....	6 45

\$148 16

Reno, Nevada, Cong'l Ch.. 11 00

FROM INDIVIDUALS IN CAL.

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Mrs. Jane MacLachlin....	1 00
Santa Barbara, Rev. W. C. Merrill	2 75
	\$33 75

FROM EASTERN FRIENDS

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Toledo, Ohio, Mrs. L. F. Eck	75
Raleigh, N. C., Miss Mary S. Smith	2 00
	\$7 75

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Oakland, Cal. School for Chinese Children	5 00
Los Angeles, School for Japanese Children	4 20

\$29 20

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Hartford, Conn., Second Ch.	100 00
Martinez, Cal., Rev. E. D. Hale	3 50
Cong'l C. E. Soc.....	1 95
Oakland, Chung Dooro....	2 00
Joe Dun	5 00
W. H. M. U. of No. Cal..	23 00

\$150 45

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